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Addendum

Contents

		Page
1.	Association pour la protection de la nature et de l'environnement	2
2.	International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking	3
3.	International Union of Architects	5
4.	National Association of Cuban Economists	9
5.	National Society for Human Rights	11
6.	ORBICOM — Réseau des chaires UNESCO en communications	13
7.	Organisation tunisienne de l'éducation et de la famille	17
8.	World LPG Association	19

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1. Association pour la protection de la nature et de l'environnement*

(Special consultative status granted in 1997)

Abstract

The report summarizes the contributions of APNEK (Association for the Protection of Nature and the Environment) to the realization of the purposes and principles of the United Nations during the period 1997-2000. It notes participation in meetings and conferences of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification (INCD), Conferences of Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification, UNESCO Intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education and international experts meeting on environmental education.

It also lists workshops and meetings organized in Kairovan and Tunis on a wide range of issues such as globalization, the right to participation, the right of children to sustainable development, the combat against desertification, water, solidarity and peace. All those activities were supported and strengthened by partnerships (temporary or long term) with the secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Tunis and Morocco), and the United Nations Information Centre in Tunis; men and women, young people and children participated in those events.

1. Introduction: The mission of APNEK is to promote protection of the environment and participate in national, regional and international sustainable development efforts. It is a non-governmental organization which is both an advocacy group and active in the field; its strategy revolves around three axes: information and communication, awareness and education, action and field work. Since 1977 it has been a member of the MED Forum (Barcelona), the network of Mediterranean environmental and sustainable development non-governmental organizations established in 1995. It currently holds the Vice-Chairmanship of the Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE, Athens), another federation of Mediterranean non-governmental organizations established in 1991, and the Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED, Cairo).

2. Organized the international workshop "Partners against Desertification", March 1996. Participated in: United Nations Habitat II Conference, Istanbul, June 1996; Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification (INCD) Nos. 3 and 4; Conference of Parties 1, 2 and 3 (1996-1998); UNESCO Conference on Education for Sustainability, held in Thessalonika, Greece, from 8 to 12 December 1997; UNESCO international experts meeting on environmental education (Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 21-25 November 2000); meetings of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) (in the context of the UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan),

* Report is being issued without formal editing

1996-1999; meeting of North African environment and development non-governmental organizations, UNDP, held in Tunis, from 28 to 30 April 1998.

3. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies: partnership with UNDP (project to launch the Maghreb non-governmental organization network for sustainable development (MAGNET) in 1998); United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) (11 January 1998, 24 October 1998, 7 July 2000, 16 December 2000) organization of meetings on children and sustainable development and the United Nations and the combat against desertification; Regional Activity Centre for Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan); fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, March 2000.

Other relevant activities:

- Capacity-building project for new information and communications technologies: in 1999 APNEK initiated a continuing training programme in new communications technologies (computers and internet) in the context of environmental protection, sustainable development and the United Nations in conjunction with the Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UNDP microfinancing programme, the UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan and the United Nations Information Centre in Tunis. The project is designed for the Executive Committee of APNEK as well as secondary school students (both boys and girls).

2. International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking*

(Special consultative status granted in 1997)

Main IAADAT activities are:

- Drug abuse prevention, increasing the initiatives of different organizations and citizens in counteracting drug abuse distribution;
- Participation in creation of rehabilitation consultative centers in addition to state centers and also services rendering psychological, medical, legal and organizational assistance to drug addicts in their treatment and social rehabilitation;
- Participation in scientific research concerning the area of prevention and treatment, participation in program development counteracting illicit drug traffic and relevant legal documents, training, retraining and probation period of personnel on different directions of antidrug activity; Cooperation with state and international organizations in counteracting drug addiction and drug trafficking on the national, regional and international level;
- 1137 IAADAT members are representatives of 37 states including Austria, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Byelorussia, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Georgia, India, Spain, Italy, Kazakhstan, Cyprus, Kirghizia, China, Latvia, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Serbia, USA, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, France, Estonia, Yugoslavia, Japan;

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- IAADAT is an associative member of the UN Department of Public Information (DPI);
- Member of Vienna International Commi..ee / Vienna International Centre;
- Real member of the International Council on alcoholism and addictions (ICAA)/Switzerland;
- International Federation of non-governmental organizations (IFNGO)/ INFGO Secretariat;
- Observer status in the Committee at the General Secretariat of International Police Organization (INTERPOL).

IAADAT President participated in the work of the following events:

- International conference in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) (December, 1997);
- XX Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly to consider the fight against the illicit production, sale, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (New York, 8-10 June 1998);
- "24th European meeting of Heads of National Drug Services" organized by Interpol in April-May 1998 (Paris, Lyon, France);
- Annual meetings of UNDCP (Vienna, Austria) in 1998, 1999.

IAADAT representatives took part in the following events:

- Conference on drug addiction prevention (South Carolina, USA)(June 1998);
- International Forum "Peace - women -- Russia - Moscow" (Moscow, Russia (March 1997);
- Conferences "Trade Unions and practice of alcoholic and drug prevention in Central and Eastern Europe (Budapest, Hungary) (July 1998);
- Symposium on epidemiology and social matters (Keykjavik, Iceland) (June 1997).

In 1997-1998 IAADAT realized 4 projects:

i. Monitoring of drug situation in CIS;

ii. Prevention program "Family team" together with Minnesota University (USA);

iii. Within UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and International Labour Organization (ILO) project "Mobilization of enterprises and working people to prevent psychotropic substances use in Central and Eastern Europe";

iv. Russian-American project "Partners in prevention".

IAADAT organized and held:

- In 1997 with the help of INTERPOL International conference "Interaction of state and society in social problems resolution connected with illegal traffic of drugs" (Moscow, Russia);

- International competition "XXI century without drugs" (1998);
- International conference together with representatives from Baltic States "XXI century without drugs" in June 1998 (Saint Petersburg, Russia);
- World Anti-Drug Congress "XXI century without drugs" in June 1999 (Moscow, Russia);
- Intergovernmental symposium concerning drug addiction prevention in Russia and CIS countries in June 2000 (Moscow, Russia).

IAADAT representatives actively participated in preparation and holding the following TV shows on anti-drug topic: "Tema", "Perekryostok", Sud idet", "Mig"

IAADAT edited:

- Experimental issues of paper "INTERPOL bulletin";
- Review" Our sight to drug situation in Russia and other CIS countries";
- Range of scientific-methodical literature.

During the period Russian drug line was working (trust line) for rendering medical psychological help to drug addicts and their relatives. More than 4000 people were consulted.

During the report period a range of representatives of organizations from different countries which give enormous personal contribution to the fight against drug addiction, alcoholism and other harmful occurrences, were presented with the Order of "Triphon, the Saint Martyr" established by the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church & the initiative of IAADAT. Among them are:

- Raymond Kendall, Secretary General of INTERPOL;
- G. Emblend, Program director, World Health Organization (WHO);
- A.N. Sergeev, general-lieutenant of militia, the head of Drug Control Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation;
- Dato' Haji Mustapha Ma, Honorary Secretary;
- E.A. Babayan, academician, Doctor of Medicine, a member of the International Drug Control Committee.

3. International Union of Architects*

(Special consultative status granted in 1949)

1. INTRODUCTION

Organization aims and purposes: To unite the architects of the world on a democratic basis and represent them at international and governmental levels. To ensure the continued development of professional methods while respecting the

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specificity of different communities and to aid in the sustainable development of the built environment.

Increase of Geographical membership: 9 new Member Sections have been admitted to the UIA by the XXI General Assembly (Beijing, 1999): Armenia, Cameroon, Netherlands Antilles, Mongolia, Palestine, PDR Of Korea, Uganda, South Africa, Tanzania.

2. CONTRIBUTION OF THE UIA TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

a/ Participation in the Economic and Social Council: Participation of our permanent representative in Geneva, Mr. Alain Viaro:

1.5.1997 Geneva, *Urban governance Workshop,* UNCHS, Maison de l'Habitat

2-6.6. 1997 Geneva, *Inter-Municipality Workshop,* UNCHS, Maison de l'Habitat

13.10.1997 Geneva, moderator of the Round table *Culture of place and future cities,* World Habitat Day, Maison de l'Habitat

19.1.1998, Geneva, Seminar Design *meeting for UN Staff College Courses:* Courses on urbanization and development, UN-EIFOR (Equipes interdisciplinaires de Formation, operation et recherche of the Graduate Institute of Development Studies, University of Geneva) -EFE (UNITAR / wwww.unece.org), Maison de l'Habitat

27-29.4.1998, Geneva, Asian Development Bank, *Seminar on the development and management of cities: establishing networks and cooperation*

6-8.7.1998, Geneva, Internationale Conference *"La communaute des chercheurs pour l'Habitat Agenda: relier la recherche et la policy pour la durabilitd des établissements humains"*, Forum of Researchers on Human Settlements, CERFE - Association of Italian Researchers (www.gruppocerfe,org), Rome

14.9.1998, Geneva, *Comite des établissements humains de la CEE,* Palais des Nations

1998, Geneva, "The Development and Management of Cities: Establishing Networks and Cooperation"

I-5.12.1998, Turin, International Conference on the Follow-up to Habitat *II New partnership for Action,* IL0 Training Centre

3-5.4.2000, Geneva, *Conference mondiale des villes contre la pauvrete*

3-6.5.2000, Geneva, Annual Workshop ESF/N-AERUS-Network Association of European researchers (www.esf.naerus), on *"Cities of the South, sustainable for whom?"*

23-27.6.2000, Geneva, *Sommet social Nations Unies,* representant UIA

18-20.9.2000, Geneva, *Sixty-one session of the Committee on Human Settlements,* ECE

b/ Cooperation with UN Bodies and specialized agencies: UNESCO
Headquarters:

Bilateral:

1996 13th World Seminar and publication of "Spaces for Education for all"
IND

1997 Participation in the 29th session of the General Conference (Paris, UNESCO)
FRA

1997 Organisation of the international Contest on "Architecture and Poverty"
FRA

1997 World Seminar and publication of "Arts and Architecture, the essential spirit of Education and Culture" (Newcastle)
UK

1998 14th World Seminar and publication of "Cultural and Lifelong learning" (Cranbrook, Detroit)
USA

1999 Participation in the 30th session of the General Conference (Paris, UNESCO)
FRA

1999 World Seminar and publication of "Villes intermediaires et urbanisation mondiale" (Lleida)
SPA

1999 20th World Congress (Beijing)
CP

2000 Celebrations of the World Day of Architecture on "Architecture and Cultural Pluralism"
FRA

Collective:

1997 Participation in the International Conference of NGOs (Paris, UNESCO)
FRA

1998 Participation in the International Consultation of the World Conference on Higher Education
FRA

1998 Participation in the International Conference of NGOs (Paris, UNESCO)
FRA

1998 6e Consultation UNESCO/ONG - R. preparatoire de la Conf.Mondiale de l'Enseignement
FRA Supkrieur

1998 UNESCO - "intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development
SWE

c/ Other relevant activities:

1998 N/U/-36th session - Commission for Social Development
USA

1999 Participation in the International Consultation of the International NGO
KOR Forum on Technical and Vocational Education

2000 N.U. *Réunion d'experts de l'UNCTAD-Conférence des Nations Unies sur le Commerce et le Développement*
SWI *"Experiences nationales concernant la règlementation et la libéralisation: examples dans le secteur des Services de la Construction et leur contribution au Développement dans les pays en développement*

2000 UN Special Session for Istanbul + 5 (Nairobi)
KEN

2000 Participation in the Urban 21 Professional Forum (Berlin, N.U)
GER

2000 *First Substantive Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly - UNCHS*
KEN *(Habitat) Commission on Human Settlements*

3. UIA ACTIVITIES AND PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO UN PROGRAMMES:

- INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES OF THE UIA WORK PROGRAMMES GATHERING EXPERTS IN TOWN PLANNING, ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH UNEP, PUBLIC HEALTH WITH WHO, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL SPACES WITH UNESCO, ETC
- TRIENNIAL WORLD CONGRESSES OF ARCHITECTS ON THE ABOVE MENTIONED FIELDS
  - *(BEIJING 1999 ON ARCHITECTURE OF THE XXITH CENTURY)*
  - *UIA* NEWSLETTER - 6 ISSUES PER YEAR (ENGLISH AND FRENCH) - ADDRESSED TO UIA MEMBER SECTIONS REPRESENTING ABOUT 1,000,000 ARCHITECTS IN THE WORLD AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS RELATED TO THE FIELDS MENTIONED ABOVE
- INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION *ON ARCHITECTURE AND POVERTY*, 1999. REF. TO THE UN
  - DECADE 1997-2006- PROJECTS PUBLISHED - (see publication)
- UIA COMMISSION *ON ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION* - IN CONJUNCTION WITH UNESCO
  - PRODUCED THE *UNESCO-UIA CHARTER FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION*

4. MAIN AREAS OF INTEREST

The main issues, linked to the U.N. fields of interest, and developed by the UIA Working Bodies are

- EDUCATION
- ENVIRONMENT
- HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
- POVERTY ISSUES
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- PUBLIC HEALTH
- EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL SPACES
- ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE
- HABITAT

4. National Association of Cuban Economists*

(Special consultative status granted in 1997)

1. ANEC is a Cuban Non Governmental Organization, founded on June 14th, 1979; its structure is formed by a National Committee elected in Congresses celebrated every 5 years composed by 75 Members, a National Executive Council and Provincial Committees in 14 territories, and also 170 Committees in Municipalities and 2350 Basic Sections which group more than 39829 Members Associates.

Our Institution count on 9 Scientific Societies grouping their Members according to their specialties and professional interests. Fully self funded, members pay a monthly minimum fee. ANEC also offers services on technical, economic and accounting advice through CANEC (Consultoria de Servicios Economicos de la Asociacion National de Economistas de Cuba), its Consulting Enterprise counting more than 900 Expert Consultants, (of which 80% are retired personnel). This enterprise contributes with the necessary financial resources for developing its activities. Among its main objectives are: to promote professional self-improvement and to increase the knowledge of all workers involved in the economic field, to offer to institutions concerned all kinds of consulting, training and technical assistance on economic matters, to establish and maintain relations with professional and international institutions involved with Economic Sciences, participating, in particular, in Working Groups of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

ANEC publishes the bimonthly graphic newspaper "El Economista", printing 20 thousand copies, and the weekly electronic newspaper 'Economista" at the website: http://www.eleconomista.cubaweb.cu, Also ANEC publishes "Economia y

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Desarrollo" and "Logistica" Reviews, in coordination with The University of Havana. ANEC also owns a Post-Graduate and Self-Improvement Studies Center endorsed with University Degree.

ANEC is Member of The Latin American and Caribbean Economists Association (AEALC), The Caribbean Economists Association (AEC), The Costs International Institute, The International Economists Association, The Internal Audits Latin American Federation, The Latin American Agricultural Studies Association (LASA). Among the numerous scientific events sponsored by ANEC are The International Meeting of Economists on Globalization and Development Problems, yearly attended by Economists from more than 50 countries, and bodies and specialized agencies of United Nations. ANEC will host the Eighth Congress of The Latin American and Caribbean Economists Association (AEALC) in the next year 2002.

2. ANEC has participated in several ECOSOC activities, among them:

July 1999	Substantive Period of United Nations Economic and Social Council. Geneva, July 5th, 1999. the Paper "Employment, Work, Eradicating Poverty. Three Variables in Human Development" was presented.
December 1999	Civil Society World Conference (December 7-11). The Paper "Creating Associations for Global Governance" was presented.
May 2000	Millennium Forum (May 22-26). A Paper elaborated by all Cuban and international NGOs located in Cuba was presented.
June 2000	Extraordinary Sessions of The General Assembly (Geneva, June 26-30) concerning the Applications of Outcomes from The Social Development World Summit and Studies for Further Initiatives. A Paper, guided by ANEC and developed by all Cuban and International NGOs located in Cuba, was presented.
November 2000	NGOs Audience on Financing for Development. We attended Meetings in New York from November 6-9.
February 2001	Preparatory Committee of The High Level Inter-Governmental Meeting on Financing for Development. (February 12-23). A statement on Theme No.5 related to Systematic Analysis was made.
May 2001	Preparatory Committee of The High Level Inter-Governmental Meeting. Two Papers: "The HIPC's Initiative for Reducing the Debt" and "The New International Financial Architecture", were introduced as a contribution. (May 2-8).

At present, ANEC is preparing the introduction of 4 Papers as contributions for The Preparatory Committee on Financing for development, which will be held on next October, and is also preparing another paper on food security, which will be introduced at the Rome Summit. In addition, ANEC coordinates with ECOSOC the introduction of the Document who was approved by The Preparatory Committee about Financing The Development, at the next Meeting on Globalization.

3

1997 Organized a Workshop on Food Security in cooperation with FAO.

1999 Admission to the United Nations Cuban Association and systematic cooperation with its Economic Commission.

1999-2000-2001 Co-ordination with FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, PAHO, ECOSOC, UNCLAD and WB, for yearly celebration in Cuba of International Meetings of Economists on Globalization and Development Problems. All these specialized agencies of the United Nations have participated and introduced their contributions.

2000 Work Agreement with UNDP for the development of Technical and Professional Teaching in Cuba.

(I) We were working unflaggingly in Cuba, in co-ordination with The Government and national and international NGOs located in Cuba, for the application of agreements issued from The Social Development World Summit, and its outcomes were reported to United Nations Organization.

(II) We have worked, in co-operation with Officials from United Nations Secretariat, for their participation at the International Meetings of Economists on Globalization and Development Problems, which are held annually in Cuba.

(III) We have coordinated with The World Bank, the introduction at The Third International Meeting on Globalization and Development Problems held in Cuba, of the Book titled "Towards Economic Security in a Global Age", prepared by The World Bank".

(IV) July 2000 We have participated in the International Seminar "The New Millennium, Peace and International Security", sponsored by The United Nations Cuban Association, in co-ordination with the United Nations. The Paper "Development Challenges Facing International Globalization" was introduced.

5. National Society for Human Rights*

(Special consultative status granted in 1997)

1. Brief Introductory Statement

RECOGNIZING that the international community has affirmed a strong commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, the furtherance of humanitarian principles and peace and security;

WELCOMING that the Namibian Constitution contains a Bill of Rights entirely based on the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR);

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NOW THEREFORE, we, as concerned Namibia have resolved to found a human rights organization known as national society for Human rights (NSHR) in order to carry out inter alia the following objectives:

- advocate strict observance of human rights and the rule of law
- peace and security through peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms
- enhance disarmament for sustainable human development
- provide humanitarian assistance for the needy.

NSHR has at present between 500 and 1,000 individual members.

2. Participation in ECOSOC Activities

On April 14, 1997, NSHR published and submitted its Shadow Report: Status of the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in the Republic of Namibia, to the UN Committee Against Torture.

3. Cooperation with UN Bodies & Specialized Agencies

In 1998 NSHR, implemented the Third Phase of its Civil Rights Education Program [CREPIII], featuring compilation and distribution, in four major locally-spoken languages, of 80 000 illustrated booklets on human rights and fundamental freedoms as enumerated in the UPHR.

Since 1998, NSHR has been a member of Namibia National Commission for UNESCO (called NATCOM) whose aim is to introduce human rights and democracy education in Namibia's schools, colleges and other institutions of tertiary education.

As a leading member of PARINAC (Partners-in-Action for Refugee Work) under the aegis of UNHCR in Namibia, NSHR actively participated in the February 2000 conference on the protection of African refugees held in Nairobi, Kenya.

In 1998, at the request of the Windhoek-based United Nations information Center (UNIC), NSHR translated and distributed, free of charge, the Convention against Torture into Oshiwambo language. Since 1997 the Organization widely distributed, inter alia, the following UN publications: Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice; Human Rights: The International Bill of Rights; Basic Facts About United Nations an4 A Vision of Hope: The Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations.

4. Other Related Activities

(i) During the period under review, NSHR constantly urged Namibian security forces to strictly observe the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1265 (1999) on the protections of civilians in armed conflicts along the northern border as well as in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

(ii) On August 14, 2000 NSHR held an hour-long consultation with Prof. Ibrahim Gambari, Special Advisor on Africa to the United Nations Secretary General on the spill-over into Namibia and Zambia of the Angolan conflict.

(iii) Between December 1999 and March 2000, NSHR supplied information telephonically and by e-mail to, among others, Ralph Waddey and Michael Offermann of the Human Rights Division of the UN Office in Angola (UNOA), about reports of widespread human rights abuses along Namibia's northeastern frontier.

(iv) Between December 1999 and March 2000, NSHR held consultations and cooperated with the Pretoria-based Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on field investigations relating to the deteriorating human rights, humanitarian and security situation along Namibia's northeastern frontier. Cooperation in this regard is ongoing.

Every year, NSHR participates and assists in the coordination of activities surrounding, inter alia; International Human Rights Day; International Day of Tolerance and the UN International Day in Support of Victims of Torture.

6. ORBICOM — Réseau des chaires UNESCO en communications*

(General consultative status granted in 1997)

Established in 1994 by UNESCO and the University of Québec a Montréal (UQAM), ORBICOM is an association regulated by the laws of the province of Quebec, Canada, regarding non-profit organizations. The association has three categories of voting members: ex-officio members, full members and associate members; and three categories of persons who have links to ORBICOM but no voting rights: contributing members, experts and honorary members. The voting members as a whole constitute the Assembly. The network is headed by a Board of Directors made up of 15 members: six full members, six associate members and three ex-officio members. All members of the Board have the right to vote and are elected at the Assembly. ORBICOM's membership includes 27 UNESCO chairs in communications and 250 associate members in 63 countries.

Mission

ORBICOM promotes UNESCO's values and goals; its mission is to develop multinational, multidisciplinary and multilingual projects and initiatives for activities and research in: (a) development and international, intercultural and transcultural communication; multilateral and bilateral aid policies; multiple forms of international communication for economic and social development; (b) professional training in communications; (c) communications ethics and law; (d) national communications and information policies; (e) organizational/institutional communication; (f) media development and/or management; (g) public affairs and public relations; (h) advertising; (i) access to new technologies and the use thereof.

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Activities 1997-2004

1997

1. Info-ethics

Participation in the first UNESCO Info-ethics Conference, held in Monte Carlo from 10 to 12 March 1997.

2. Canadian Commission for UNESCO

Included on the listserv of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO.

3. International Public Relations Association (IPRA)

Participation in the XIV IPRA World Congress held in Helsinki on 18 June 1997.

4. Global Knowledge 1997

Participation in the Global Knowledge for Development in the Information Age Conference held in Toronto from 22 to 27 June 1997, organized by the World Bank and the Government of Canada with the support of ORBICOM.

5. NAFTA/MERCOSUR-INTERCOM 97

Participated in the NAFTA/MERCOSUR-INTERCOM 97 Meeting, August 1997.

6. International Institute of Communications (IIC)/Hoso-Bunka Foundation

Participation in the Sydney International Meeting (IIC and Hoso-Bunka Foundation), represented by Ms. Hélène Molnar. ORBICOM associate Mr. Armstrong chaired the Foundation meeting (September 1997).

1998

1. Visit by the President of ORBICOM

Mr. Rainer Von Schilling visited the secretariat in January to assist in planning the conference on the theme "New Deficit of the Information Highways and Knowledge Society".

2. Research in preparation for "Freedom of Expression"

Sylvie Coudray of UNESCO's Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace visited the secretariat in March to discuss the table of contents of "New Information and Communication Technologies and Freedom of Expression".

3. Discussion of the multimedia needs of teachers in Côte d'Ivoire

The Minister of Communications of Côte d'Ivoire, Danièle Boni Claverie, accompanied by the Director of the Institute of Communications Science and Technology, Balet Koudougnon, while visiting Montreal in March, discussed the multimedia training needs of teachers in their country with ORBICOM representatives.

4. Preparation of the Connecting Knowledge Conference

Preparation of the international conference held in Montreal from 14 to 17 April 1999.

1999

"Connecting Knowledge in Communications" Conference

ORBICOM organized an international conference on "Connecting Knowledge in Communications" from 14 to 17 April 1999, in Montreal, Canada. It brought together communications specialists from 54 countries. Twenty-four speakers representing the media, universities, the multilateral sector and industry made presentations to the 300 participants. At the end of the conference, the participants unanimously endorsed an action plan committing ORBICOM, the organizer and host of the event, to undertake specific projects for concrete action in response to the issues raised at the conference.

Case studies

Following the conference, the secretariat published the first case study in the ORBICOM Collection: "The Paradoxes of Productivity" by Hadj Benhayia.

Preparation of a television series in follow-up to the conference: The ORBICOM Meetings

In 1999-2000, following the Conference on "Connecting Knowledge: Bridging the Gap between Training and Employment in Communication", ORBICOM produced four half-hour television programmes and a one-hour overview programme. The programmes are part of the ORBICOM Meetings series, which currently includes more than 18 programmes.

Status of telecommunications research

In follow-up to the Conference, the Catholic University of Uruguay and the Vice-President of the National Research Council of Canada collaborated in a video conference between Montevideo and Ottawa on the theme "Status of telecommunications research".

2000

1. Meeting between the ORBICOM secretariat and the Director General of UNESCO in Ottawa, Canada, on 2 March 2000

Mr. Claude-Yves Charron and Ms. Thérèse Pacquet-Sévigny had the honour of meeting Mr. Matsuura at the Canadian Parliament. Ms. Pacquet-Sévigny also had a number of meetings at the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Office for Project Services in New York, and at UNESCO in Paris, in the spring, when Mr. Charron was chairing a regional workshop on communications training in Conakry, Guinea, at the request of one of the associate members.

2. Negotiation with Montreal International and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada for the one-year secondment of a senior diplomat as ambassador-in-residence at ORBICOM's international secretariat

The Canadian Government agreed to appoint Mr. Pierre Giguère as ambassador-in-residence at the international secretariat for one year, beginning in July 2000.

3. Participation in international conferences

Several members of ORBICOM participated in the Global Knowledge II Conference held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 7 to 10 March 2000, in accordance with the action plan adopted at the Montreal conference in 1999. ORBICOM's 240 members were also very involved in a great number of international conferences, such as the conference organized by the International Association for Media and Communication Research (IAMCR) in Singapore in July 2000 or the conference on "Challenges for Public Broadcasting in Africa" held in Morocco.

4. Involvement with the Global Knowledge Partnership

ORBICOM has been very active in the Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP) since its establishment. Some of ORBICOM's associate members, working with UNESCO, UNDP and the Institut International de Communication and elsewhere are involved in the partnership's informal management structure.

5. UNESCO international consultation meeting with the chairholders

On 11 and 12 July 2000, the UNESCO international consultation meeting with the chairholders, held at the Iberoamerican University in Mexico, identified priority projects for new information and communications technology. The consultation meeting was followed by a meeting of the enlarged Executive Committee.

Publications

ORBICOM Forum

ORBICOM Forum, the network's biannual trilingual information bulletin, was first published in spring 1997, followed by 12 other editions up to autumn 2002.

1997

Orbicom

- Global Knowledge 1997 — Knowledge for Development in the Information Age (also published in French)

Thérèse Paquet-Sévigny

- Convergence of visions: A Condition for Effective Partnership in a Multilateral and Multicultural Environment

1998

Orbicom

- Freedom of Expression and New Communication Technologies (also published in French)

Jamal Eddine Naji

– Éclairage ORBICOM sur Liberté d'expression et nouvelles technologies

Thérèse Paquet-Sévigny

– La liberté d'expression dans la société de l'information

1999

Orbicom

– Information Societies: Crises in the Making? Diagnostic and Strategies for Intervention in Seven World Regions

Orbicom

– New Partnerships in Communications for the Twenty-first Century: Strategies for Governance, Technology, Employment and Lifelong Learning (1999) (also published in French and Spanish)

Proceedings of the "Connecting Knowledge in Communications" Conference

The international secretariat published the proceedings of the conference in three languages and distributed them in autumn 1999 to more than 400 individuals and institutions worldwide.

2002

Orbicom

– Generating Trust in Online Business (also published in French)

Orbicom

– Monitoring the Digital Divide (Phase 1) (also published in French)

7. Organisation tunisienne de l'éducation et de la famille*

(Special consultative status granted in 1997)

The report summarizes the contribution of the Organisation tunisienne de l'éducation et de la famille (OTEF) to the realization of the purposes and principles of the United Nations during the period 1997-2000 at the national and international levels, and lists OTEF participation in meetings and conferences of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies: meetings of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, UNESCO Conference and international and regional expert meetings on environmental education in OTEF's capacity as a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council but also as a member of several Tunisian national, departmental and interdepartmental bodies, in particular the High Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Economic and Social Council. The report also describes workshops and meetings organized on issues such as the rights of children, sustainable development, solidarity and peace. All such activities were undertaken with the

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support of partners such as the United Nations Information Centre in Tunis and UNICEF.

1. In March 2001, at its eleventh congress, OTEF elected a new president and a new national Bureau of 30 members; its mission is to promote education and the family in the context of a sustainable human development process and to participate in national, regional and international efforts to achieve interdependent development based on education for human rights, peace and solidarity.

As a non-governmental organization which encompasses all the social, economic and cultural aspects of the individual, the family and society, OTEF follows an action plan centred on information and communication on the one hand and the elimination of exclusion and marginalization on the other, as well as the promotion of culture, solidarity, human rights and cooperation among peoples.

It is a member of the International Federation for Parent Education (IFPE) (Paris) and the World Family Organization (WFO) (Paris). It provides office space for the Arab Organization for the Family and acts as its secretariat.

2. In addition to active participation at the national level in various consultative bodies, OTEF has, since 1997, participated in various meetings including those of the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee against Torture and the Committee on Economic and Social Rights in Geneva.

It also participated in the Mediterranean meeting on the theme "Human Rights and Citizenship in the Mediterranean" on 15 April 1999 in Stuttgart, held in parallel with the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial meeting on follow-up to the Barcelona Conference; and in the meeting of non-governmental organizations dealing with family and education affairs organized in parallel with the Summit of the International Organization of la Francophonie in summer 1999 in Moncton, Canada.

OTEF was also represented at the African-European preparatory meeting (Algiers, February, 2000) and at the African-European Meeting held in April 2000 in Lisbon in parallel with the African-European summit.

At these meetings OTEF has always actively defended the principles and ideals which guide the action of the United Nations and all organizations and associations dedicated to peace, justice and solidarity in the world at the domestic and international levels.

3. OTEF works to maintain and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information with United Nations representatives in Tunis and with the United Nations bodies in Geneva.

On 7 July 2000, in Tunis, it organized a national workshop on the role of non-governmental organizations in the promotion of peace, solidarity and sustainable development in collaboration with the United Nations Information Centre in Tunis and the Association for the Protection of Nature and the Environment, Kairouan (APNEK).

Report submitted on behalf of OTEF by Mr. Hatem Ben Othman, President

Tunis, 27 June 2001

8. World LPG Association*

(Special consultative status granted in 1989)

I. Introductory Statement

Established in 1987, the WLPGA has become the authoritative voice of the LP Gas Industry with a membership spanning the globe, covering 45 countries with 139 member organizations (international and national companies and trade associations) in 2002. It brings together private and public companies involved in the LP Gas industry, with the mission of promoting the use of LP Gas (Liquefied Petroleum Gas, LPG, Propane, Butane) as a clean, all-purpose and efficient source of energy generating economic growth and improving the environment and quality of life. Playing an important role as modern energy, LP Gas is an increasingly essential component of sustainable development in both industrialised and developing countries. By building strong partnerships and implementing joint projects with international agencies, the WLPGA continuously seeks new partners to grow the use of LP Gas and help countries make the transition to a more sustainable energy future.

(i) **Increase in geographical membership**

From 110 member organisations in 35 countries in 1997 to 139 member organisations in 45 countries in 2002 (Annex I - Geographical breakdown of WLPGA Membership).

(ii) **Substantial changes in sources of funding**

All funding comes from member organisations' annual fees. The Association created a 100% subsidiary SARL WLPGC in 1998, in charge of organising the annual World LP Gas Forum (1997 Buenos Aires; 1998 Rome; 1999 New Delhi; 2000 San Diego; 2001 Paris; 2002 Bangkok) and disseminating WLPGA publications.

II. WLPGA Information Programme

The WLPGA implements global projects designed to educate and demonstrate to decisionmakers the beneficial qualities of LP Gas. Projects range from coordinating economic and policy studies, supporting research and development, organising global events, participating in international conferences to developing a web site as a focal point of exchange of information covering all aspects of LP Gas industry besides international development programmes. A list of WLPGA publications is attached to this report (Annex I).

III. World LY Gas Forum

Organised by the WLPGA, the World LP Gas Forum is the premier global conference & exhibition on LP Gas, gathering every year over 400 top executives of LP Gas industry, besides senior government officials and representatives of international agencies including UN bodies, in order to promote strong international exchange among all parties concerned with LP Gas.

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- 10th World LP Gas Forum, 1997, Buenos Aires - Participation of UNEP representative as speaker

- 11th World LP Gas Forum, 1998, Rome - Participation of a senior UNEP officer as keynote speaker and a UNIDO representative as speaker and panellist

- 12th World LP Gas Association, 1999, New Delhi - Participation of UNEP and IMO officers

- 14th World LP Gas Forum, 2OOi, Paris - Participation of UNLP and WORLD BANK representatives as speaker

- 15th World LP Gas Forum, 2002, Bangkok - Participation of UNDP representative as keynote speaker

IV. Co-operation with G'S hodies and specialised agencies

(i) Official Consultative / Observer status with UNFCCC, UNIDO and UNECE

(ii) Co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), World Energy Council (WEC), International Maritime Organisation (IMO), the WORLD BANK

(iii) Joint funding and publication of

- *Guidelines for Good Safety Practice in the LP Gas Industry*, UNEP I WLPGA (1998)

- *West Africa LPG Market Development Study*, WORLD BANK I WLPGA (2001)

(iv) Information packages for WLPGA member organisations:

- LP Gas Maritime Transport and the HNS Convention with IMO

- Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol with UNFCCC

V. Participation in United Nations and specialized agencies meetings

- January 1998, Geneva - UNECE, Working Party on Gas

- October 1998, Paris - UNEP, Industrial Associations Consultative Meeting

- November 1998 - UNIDO, Meeting with Mr. Carlos Margarinos, Director General

- December 1998, Sweden - UNEP Coordination Meeting of APELL Programme

- May 1999, London - IMO, HNS Convention, Meeting with the Secretary General

- September 1999 - UNEP, Industrial Associations Consultative Meeting

- January 2000, Geneva - UNECE, Working Party on Gas

- February 2000, Washington - WORLD BANK Oil & Gas Forum

- April 2000, Washington - WORLD BANK Energy Week: Participation of WLPGA Managing Director Mr. Emmanuel Chantelot as speaker and panellist

- June 2000 - Meeting with NGO DPI officers regarding the ECOSOC activities

- September 2000 -- UNEP Industrial Associations Meeting

- November 2000 - UNECE Sustainable Energy Communications

Besides participating in the above mentioned meetings, WLPGA executive officers held regular meetings throughout 1997-2000 with senior staff of UNEP, UNEP/APELL, UNIDO, UNECE, IMO, UNFCCC Secretariat, WORLD BANK.

1. APELL: Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level, a programme developed by UNEP

2. IMO HNS Convention: International Maritime Organisation's International Convention, on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996

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Addendum

Contents

		Page
1.	African-American Islamic Institute	2
2.	Association pour la promotion de l'emploi et du logement	4
3.	Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University	6
4.	Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements	9
5.	International Association of Ports and Harbors	13
6.	International Chamber of Commerce	15
7.	INCORVUZ XXI	19

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1. African-American Islamic Institute*

(General consultative status granted in 1998)

The African American Islamic Institute (AAII) is an international humanitarian NGO with fourteen affiliates, ten of which are located in sub-Saharan Africa. & III's objective is to develop a capacity for sustainable human and natural resource development focusing on human rights, health care, education and literacy, poverty alleviation, status of women, protection of children, food and water resource development and the promotion of peace. The teachings of Islam provide the foundation for AAII's humanitarian work. AAII's programs and projects are accessible to all people, without regard for religious affiliation.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings:

September, 1998	United Nations Department of Public Information/ Non-Governmental Organizations Annual Conference
November, 1998	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization "New Partnerships in Africa" Briefing
February, 1999	Congress of Non Governmental Organizations Board Meeting
March, 1999	43rd Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women
March, 1999	Prep.Com. for 32nd Session of the Commission on Population and Development
September, 1999	United Nations Department of Public Information/ Non-Governmental Organizations Annual Conference
August, 2000	United Nations Department of Public Information/ Non-Governmental Organizations Annual Conference

* AAII participated in a Conference on Drought and Desertification held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for which a date could not be identified.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies:

- In 1998, AAII opened its Shifa-al-Asqam (Healers of the Sick) Clinic with funding from the United Nations Population Fund. Focusing on maternal and child health, AAII has made significant strides toward reducing maternal and infant mortality in the rural community of Medina-Baye, Senegal. Its efforts in the area of preventive medicine include health education campaigns with local women's groups, an immunization program sponsored by the World Health Organization, a campaign to fight against Female Genital Mutilation in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations

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Population Fund, which culminated in the 1999 legislation in Senegal banning Female Genital Mutilation as a violation of basic human rights.

- AAII, in collaboration with PLAN International, organized an AIDS Awareness Conference in a rural area of Senegal.

- AAII initiated a campaign to encourage breast-feeding utilizing public service announcements. In 2000, the United Nations Children's Fund designated AAII's Shifa Al-Asqam clinic "Baby Friendly," the first to receive this designation in Senegal.

- In 2001, AAII received a support from the United Nations Population Fund to expand it's clinic to include a laboratory and an x-ray suite. The World Health Organization has provided the clinic with a generator to assure continuity of care during the frequent power outages that occur in Senegal. The World Health Organization provides medicines and vaccines to support AAII's ongoing efforts to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

- Over the past four years, AAII has worked diligently to raise adult literacy, with a special focus on female literacy in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund. AAII's schools provide both religious and secular education, to include English, French, and Arabic language arts and computer literacy classes. In collaboration with the United Nations Information Center in Dakar,. AAII participated in the campaign for the "scholarization of girls" by conducting seminars, conferences, interviews and public service announcements in the media to encourage families to educate their girl children.

- In 1999, AAII waged a campaign to raise awareness of ways to fight drought and desertification, educating people to plant trees. AAII implanted a reforestation program in Kossi-Atlanta, Senegal, planting 500 trees and holding an International Day of Trees ceremony. In recognition that water is needed to promote economic development and social well being, AAII has worked to make safe drinking water available to people in rural areas. AAII participated in the International Day for Water by distributing free water to twelve villages, each four kilometers from Kossi-Atlanta and provided the necessary pipes to facilitate the availability of running water.

- From 1998-2001, AAII has been an active partner with the United Nations Information Center in Dakar, sponsoring conferences to bring together diverse local NGOs to inform them of the work, issues, and programs of the United Nations and to give them a voice during the Annual United Nations Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations Conferences in New York. AAII has brought the recommendations generated by more than sixty NGOs of the South during these pre-Conference meetings in Dakar to the Non Governmental Organization Executive Committee for inclusion in its Annual Report.

- In support of the Declaration of Human Rights Day, AAII held a conference in Kaolack, Senegal, to explain its significance, facilitating the translation of the information into three local languages, (Wolof, Serer and Fulani). AAII representatives addressed the importance of human rights on radio, television and at conferences throughout Senegal.

- AAII works tirelessly with the United Nations Population Fund to implement the ideas of the Cairo Conference in conformity with the realities of culture and religion. AAII has held conferences and seminars on Family Planning in Islam and woks with women's groups to disseminate information and provide access to services. In concert with the United Nations Population Fund World Population Day, AAII held a conference in Kaolack, Senegal that addressed the problems associated with aging, as manifested in Senegalese society.
- In concert with the International Day for Disabled People, AAII distributed wheelchairs and crutches to those in need of them in 1998,1999 and 2000, and held a conference at the convention center in Kaolack, Senegal to raise awareness of the challenges disabled people face in their everyday lives.
- AAII participated in the International Day of Women's Rights and International Peace by holding meetings with local women's groups and co-sponsoring events to explore issues and integrate women's economic development and participation in the social development of the country, promote full equal rights for women and eliminate discrimination.
- AAII participated with the United Nations Children's Fund in preparation for the Special Session on Children scheduled to be held in New York in September 2001.
- AAII supported and participated in the United Nation's Population Fund's Population Day, the World Health Organization's No Tobacco Day and the United Nations Children's Fund's Children's Day.

2. Association pour la promotion de l'emploi et du logement*

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

Summary

This report summarizes the efforts made by APEL to realize the principles and ideals of the United Nations during the period in question (1999-2001) and details its participation in meetings and conferences held by the United Nations and its agencies. It also lists seminars and information and training workshops dealing with global themes such as sustainable development, women and social and economic rights.

All these activities have been carried out with the support of reliable partners such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Tunis), the United Nations Information Centre (Tunis), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (Tunis), the European Union, technical cooperation agencies from a number of States (Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, etc.) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with an international focus, such as Brot für die Welt (Germany), the Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO) (Netherlands), the Comité catholique contre la faim et pour le développement (CCFD) (France), Cooperazione Internazionale Sud-Sud (CISS) (Italy), ACP (Spain), Oxfam/Quebec (Canada), etc.

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1. Introduction

The aim of APEL is to contribute to integrated rural development (social and economic human rights) and to participate in national, regional and international efforts to achieve sustainable development. APEL is a field-based NGO that also provides training. It has a tripartite focus, namely:

- Information and communication
- Training and education
- Field activities and the organization of foundation groups

It is a member of:

- MED Forum (Barcelona)
- Mediterranean NGO network on water (ALMA)
- Arab NGO network on sustainable agriculture
- UNESCO Planet Society

2. Since 1998, APEL has taken part in various international seminars and meetings, namely:

- 15-16 April 1999, Stuttgart: Euro-Mediterranean Forum "Human Rights and Citizenship in the Mediterranean". The aim of the forum is to promote dialogue between civil society partners in the Euro-Mediterranean region and to strengthen cooperation between civil society and human rights organizations in Europe and their Mediterranean partners
- 14-24 May 1999, New York: First Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Copenhagen +5 Summit
- 7-9 June 1999, Egypt: Seminar on human rights and development organized jointly by UNDP and the Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR)
- 12-17 July, Banjul, Gambia: Training course on the use of international procedures relating to the protection of human rights
- 10-22 October 1999, Seoul: International conference of NGOs 1999 "The Role of NGOs in the twenty-first century"
- 22-23 November 1999, Geneva: Information session for NGOs on cooperation between the United Nations and NGOs
- 13-14 January 2000, New Delhi: conference on the challenge of human rights for women in the twenty-first century
- 28, 29 and 30 June 2002, Casablanca: Regional meeting on the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights
- 18 August to 6 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa: World Summit on Sustainable Development.

3. Cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies

APEL is a member of the GEF steering committee in Tunisia.

4. Other relevant activities

Major activities:

- Establishment of a training centre (Centre d'initiation, de formation, de documentation, d'études et de recherches (CIFDER)), which opened in 1998.

Through the centre, APEL, in ad hoc partnerships with GEF (Tunisia), the United Nations Information Centre in Tunis and others, organizes and delivers training courses which address the association's culture of democracy and human rights.

Dozens of NGOs and hundreds of development committees have benefited from this training, as have others.

The Centre reflects the impact and the influence of civil society and, in particular, its fundamental element: associations.

CIFDER plays a front-line training and unifying role.

This alone merits the support of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

3. Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University*

(General consultative status granted in 1998)

Introductory statement

The aims of the University, which was founded in 1937, and its activities during the Quadrennial period, include, providing education in spiritual and moral understanding, principles and values in order to reaffirm the spiritual identity, inherent goodness, worth and dignity of the human being and bring about an effective change of awareness, attitude and behaviour as the foundation for the overall advancement and betterment of the human condition throughout the world; and fostering long-term human-centred development, offering a spiritual and moral perspective of contemporary issues of personal, community and world concern and facilitating a greater awareness of corresponding rights and responsibilities.

The University's source of funding remained substantially unchanged during the quadrennial period. It collaborates with various organizations and is a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relations with the United Nations (CONGO). The University has been on the Coordinating Council of the Values Caucus in New York since 1998 and one of its representatives has served as Co-chair since 2001. The University has also participated extensively in other Caucuses such as those on Education and Spirituality and played an active membership role on, for example, the NGO Committee on the Status of Women and its sub-groups (e.g. Women and the Environment) and in joint preparation of statements for various events. The University's geographical membership has increased with the establishment, since 1998, of new branches in 15 countries, giving the University a presence in a total of 83 countries.

* Report is being issued without formal editing.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council, its conferences and other UN meetings:

1998

United Nations World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth; August 1998; Lisbon, Portugal.
Written Statement: "*Youth: the treasure of today and promise of tomorrow*"

1999

UN Millennium Assembly Regional Hearing — "The United Nations in the 21st Century" organized by the UN Economic Commission for Europe; July 1999; Geneva, Switzerland.
Oral Statement on *Education and Values*

52nd Annual DPI-NGO Conference; September 1999; New York, USA.
Written Statement: *"Challenges of a Globalized World: Finding New Directions"*

Commission on Human Rights, 55th Session; Spring 1999; Geneva, Switzerland.
Oral Statement on *Religious Intolerance* on 12 April 1999
Oral Statement on *Human Rights and Human Values* on 20ti April 1999

2000

World Summit for Social Development and Beyond: Achieving Social Development for All in a Globalizing World; June 2000; Geneva, Switzerland.
Written and Oral Statement: *"In Search of the Human Face of Social Integration"*

The Millennium World Peace Summit of Religious and Spiritual Leaders
August 2000; New York, USA
Written Statement: *"The Reduction of Human and Societal Tensions through the Elimination of Poverty"*

Commission on Human Rights, 56th Session; Spring 2000; Geneva, Switzerland.
Oral Statements on *The Right to Development, Rights of the Child and Racism and Discrimination*

2001

World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance; 31st August to 7th September 2001; Durban, South Africa.
Written and Oral Statements: *"Healing Humanity's Soul"*

International Consultative Conference on School Education in relation with Freedom of Religion and Belief, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination
April 2001; Madrid, Spain.
Written and Oral Statements on *Quality Education and Values Education*

Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries
May 2001; Brussels, Belgium.
Written Statement on *Values, Education and the Development of Human Resources*

UNCTAD — Civil Society Dialogue on Critical Development Issues Being Addressed by the United Nations System; 10th December 2001; Geneva, Switzerland.
Written Statement: *"Spirituality: Development's Forgotten Soul"* and oral interventions

The University's Representatives have also participated in many of the Preparatory Committees for conferences listed above and made a number of interventions and statements.

Cooperation with UN bodies and specialized agencies

In the context of the International Year for a Culture of Peace, the University signed a partnership agreement with UNESCO and was designated by it as a "Messenger for Manifesto 2000" and actively promoted Manifesto 2000, collecting over 37 million signed pledges by individuals to implement it. The University also organized "Flagship" and other significant events in 51 countries and held numerous seminars and workshops regarding and promoting the principles and values underlying a culture of peace.

Other relevant activities

1998

Publication *"The Spirit of Human Dignity"* published in honour of the 50" Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("UDHR"); *"Igniting the Spirit of Human Dignity"*, a worldwide series of special and monthly events between August 1998 and January 1999 that focused on the inherent dignity of all members of the human family and highlighted the importance of the UDHR's core values, to mark its 50" Anniversary; Conference on *"Education in Values and Human Rights for the 21"' Century"* held at BKWSU Headquarters in Mount Abu, India, 11' to 15* September 1998; *"Igniting the Spirit of Youth"*, a values-based programme dedicated to the World Programme of Action for Youth for the Year 2000 and beyond, held worldwide from 10 November to 10th December 1998; Participation in UNESCO-ACEID International Conference, Secondary Education and Youth at the Crossroads, in November, 1998 in Bangkok, Thailand with written statement *"Youth: an Education for Life"* and oral presentation.

1999

Statement *"Our Elders — the Spirit of Humanity"* for the International Year of Older Persons, 1999 ("IYOP"); Worldwide Project *"Connecting Generations through Appreciative Conversation"* in honour of the IYOP; Various national events and activities worldwide in honour of the IYOP.

1998-2001

Throughout the Quadrennial period the University has actively supported *Living Values: An Educational Program* ("LVEP"). This comprehensive values education programme, consisting of a partnership among educators around the world, is also supported by UNESCO, sponsored by the Spanish Committee of UNICEF and implemented in consultation with the Education Cluster of UNICEF, New York. The Programme is part of the global movement for a culture of peace in the framework of the UN International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World and is now being implemented at nearly 5,000 sites in about 66 countries. The University has also, with the involvement and support of entities such as the German Agency for Technical Operations (GTZ), the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources of the Government of India, AusAid and the World Bank undertaken research and development work in the field of renewable energy and established of institutional solar steam cooking systems, water heating systems

and photovoltaic home-power systems. Following up on its participation in the World Conference Against Racism, the University has initiated *"Ubuntu — Awakening the Spirit of Humanity"*, a project involving intercultural exchange and dialogue leading to community-level educational and other values-based action.

Asia-Pacific Center of Educational Innovation for Development

4. Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements*

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

Aims and purpose of Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements (CREUMHS).

Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements (CREUMHS) is non-profit education and research organization registered in Kenya as Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) since March 1993. CREUMHS is a NGO in Special Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) since 1998. It brings together scholars, researchers, professionals and public and private sector officials to integrate theory, practice and understanding of both environmental and human settlement policies which significantly impact human welfare. CREUMHS was formed with a primary goal to develop a strong network of researchers in African academic and research institutions all working in a variety of areas which have a positive contribution to solving the problems of environmental deterioration and unsustainable human settlements in Africa. The network involves institutions and individuals, including groups of researchers concerned with the current and emerging development and environmental issues in Africa. Its purpose is to advance knowledge and action around those issues through policy-oriented research and information sharing. CREUMHS aims to contribute to the ability of African researchers, academicians, community developers, private sector and industry, to share the results of research activities with their counterparts and policy makers in local, regional and international fora.

How CREUMHS carried out its aims and purposes in the reporting period 1998 to 2001

The activities of CREUMHS during the reporting period were conducted by organizing national consultative forums of civil society organizations including both public and private sector organizations on all activities related to the implementation of both Agenda 21 and localizing the Habitat Agenda. As members of the National Steering Committees, CREUMHS participated in the Kenya National World Habitat Day Forum and the World Environment Day activities annually since 1999. Between January 2000 to December 2001, CREUMHS was engaged in the coordination of the RIO + 10 process to facilitate quality preparations and participation of African Regional groups to undertake the review of the achievements of national governments' implementation of the Earth Summit 1992 Agreements; and to provide broad planks for the negotiation process. This effort saw the formation of the

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African Civil Society Forum for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg after the Continental African CSOs Meeting conducted in Nairobi in December 2001.

CREUMHS participation in the RIO + 8 Roundtable Forum, Copenhagen June 2000

Sixty NGO's represented by 70 persons from 50 countries met in Copenhagen to discuss the Earth Summit 2002 preparation. The Forum identified the main thematic areas for countries and regions to focus on in the CSO preparations for the WSSD. As a member of the African Civil Society Forum on the WSSD, CREUMHS was able to initiate regional forums in conjunction with other African NGOs and CSO's domesticate and localize the Agenda 21 activities immediately after taking part in the RIO + 8 Roundtable Forum.

Participation in/contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in and contribution of CREUMHS to the work of the United Nations over the reporting period 1998 – 2001 involved participation in CSO Roundtable Forums, CSO's meetings organized before the major UN-HABITAT and UNEP 20th, and 21st Governing Council Sessions of the United Nations Environment Program/Global Ministerial Environment Forum.

CREUMHS engagement with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Civil Society Unit since 1999

Representatives of CREUMHS have been active in facilitating African NGO participation in UNEP NGO Forums organized in conjunction with the 20th and 21st Governing Council Sessions of the United Nations Environment Program/Global Ministerial Environment Forum held in Nairobi.

Members of CREUMHS have over the past decade taken part in consultations and communications with many other representatives of civil society constituencies, as well as UNEP programs, the Governing Council and the Committee of Permanent representatives (CPR) in developing a strategy for enhancing civil society engagements in the work of the United Nations Environment program. At the operational level, there are many examples of CREUMHS's successful engagement with civil society and UNEP's divisional programs.

These include lobbying the UNEP Executive Director to expand and enhance regular communication and consultation with civil society organizations through the establishment in 1999 of the Civil Society and NGOs Unit in the Division of Policy Development and Law (DPDL); identifying and collaborating with NGOs in the design and implementation of GEF medium sized projects, including projects with indigenous peoples and on biological diversity; compiling NGOs best practices and monitoring NGO pilot projects by the Division of Environment Implementation; the Communication and Public Information Division implements several projects in partnership with civil society groups, and has spearheaded UNEP's outreach to youth organizations.

Participation in the UNGASS on Istanbul + 5 — June 2001

In June 2001 Istanbul + 5 UN process to review and assess the achievements made by governments in implementing the Habitat Agenda, CREUMHS was part of the Interim International Facilitating Group of NGOs coordinating the participation of NGOs and the inclusion of NGO voices and concerns in the review and assessment process of the Habitat Agenda and NGO participation in the UN General Assembly Special Session on Istanbul + 5 June 2001 in New York. At the special session for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, held from 4 to 6 June 2001, the General Assembly facilitated the accreditation of a further 450 non-governmental organizations, in addition to the 2,140 organizations already affiliated to the UN-HABITAT during the Habitat II Conference, held in Istanbul in 1996. Participation in the NGO International Facilitating Group to create an open and diverse platform to represent and ensure effective participation of civil sector groups in the UN Special Session of the General Assembly for an overall review of the Habitat Agenda. CREUMHS was the Co-Chair of the International Facilitating Group and coordinated the Nairobi NGO Host Committee for both Precom I and II of the Istanbul + 5 and the NGO participation in the 18th Session of Commission on Human Settlements (CHS) all held in February 2001 at the UN –HABITAT in the United Nations Offices (UNON) in Nairobi, Kenya. CREUMHS was a member of the NGO Host Committee involved in the preparations for the NGO Forum before the UNGASS in New York, June 2001.

CREUMHS Participation in the incorporation of the UN-HABITAT Global Campaigns

Since 2000, CREUMHS has participated in the UN –HABITAT activities on the consolidation of the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign for Urban Governance, launched in 2000. The Global Campaign for Secure Tenure is to create conditions for improved access to shelter for the world's poor, particularly in developing countries. The Global Campaign for Good Urban Governance is to improve the effectiveness of local governance and management within developing countries through the implementation of socially integrated, inclusive, accessible, transparent, participatory, effective, efficient and accountable governance systems.

Collaboration with global networks

CREUMHS works with UN –HABITAT partners that continue to work actively towards implementing the Habitat Agenda, together with Habitat International coalition (HIC) CREUMHS was able to mobilize African NGOs to participate in the dialogue sessions held during the first and second session of the Preparatory Committee of Istanbul + 5 and parallel events.

Youth for Habitat International Network, a global representative organization of the youth initiatives on human settlements provides a forum for the youth for CREUMHS Youth program on the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

The Habitat Professional Forum provides a special forum for Research Associates of CREUMHS to participate and contribute to the various academic forum whose major focus is the review and assessment of the role of professionals in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

African Forum for Envisioning Africa the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). In April 2002, African Forum for Envisioning Africa the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) met in Nairobi to reflect on the NEPAD concept and agenda. CREUMHS representatives participated in the conference where it was explained that through regional integration, Africa's infrastructure will be developed and trade and investment better facilitated.

CREUMHS Cooperation and Participation in the on going joint activities of UN-HABITAT and UNEP since 1999

Assessment of environmental conditions in human settlements using the following strategies:

1. Participation in the development of environmental profiles in cities under the Sustainable Cities programme. Profiles involve a broad range of local stakeholders and provide information not only on the state of the physical environment, but also on its implications for social and economic development and on existing environmental management arrangements e.g. The Nairobi River Basin Project.

2. CREUMHS participation in the monitoring and evaluation in the water for African cities programme, which is a partnership programme between UN-HABITAT and African national ministries of local government, local city authorities, non-governmental organizations and international development agencies. The programme was initiated in late 1999 and is being implemented in seven African cities, namely, Abidjan, Accra, Addis Ababa, Dakar, Johannesburg, Lusaka and Nairobi.

3. CREUMHS Participation in joint activities in the African region have been focused in developing a regional strategy for disaster prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation in the preparation for regional workshops on disaster management for Africa South of the Sahara. UNEP and UN-HABITAT have jointly developed a vulnerability assessment tool relating to flooding from an environmental and human settlements aspect.

4. CREUMHS Participation and supporting capacity-building activities, particularly in the area of transfer of environmentally sound and appropriate human settlements technologies, environmental risk assessment and environmental technology assessment including the promotion of cleaner production and sustainable consumption patterns.

5. CREUMHS Participation in Research, training and the dissemination of information on environmentally sound human settlements planning and management.

6. CREUMHS Participation in the World Urban Forum, UNEP and UN-HABITAT will continue to cooperate within a global network that links not only cities and international programmes, but also other networks from local to global levels and across geographic regions.

7. CREUMHS Participation and cooperation in the implementation of environment and human settlements cluster in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) since 2000.

8. Regional Conference on the Phasing — Out of Lead Gasoline in Sub-Saharan Africa June 2001 in Dakar, Senegal - June 2001.

CREUMHS Participation and Cooperation on Phasing out Leaded Gasoline in Africa. As part of a global initiative to promote clean fuels and vehicles in developing countries, in which UNEP is a leading partner, UNEP organized, with support from UN-HABITAT, a workshop for the phase out of leaded gasoline. Although leaded gasoline has been phased out in most of the world, it is still widely used in Africa. This was a follow up of a Regional Conference on the Phasing-Out of Lead Gasoline in Sub-Saharan Africa June 2001 in Dakar, Senegal. The resulting "Declaration of Dakar" called for a complete phase-out of leaded gasoline in all Sub-Saharan African countries at the latest by 2005. At the conference, an AFRICLEAN network of air quality practitioners was created with both regional and international coverage. UNEP, in close cooperation with the World bank, the US Government, and IPIECA (International Petrol Industry Environmental Conservation Association), supported the workshop, which developed an action plan for the phase out of leaded gasoline in east Africa. CREUMHS representatives were instrumental in the formation of the Regional Network in East Africa.

5. International Association of Ports and Harbors*

(Special consultative status granted in 1966)

1. Introduction

The International Association of Ports and Harbors (JAPH) is a non-profit-making, non-governmental global association of port and harbor organizations founded in 1955, presently comprising some 340 members, mostly of public port authorities, covering 90 countries and economies across the world. Its principal aim, as laid out in its Constitution, is to "develop and foster good relations and cooperation among all ports and harbors of the world", thereby promoting world trade and further peace in the world.

The organization was admitted to the ILO's special list of non-governmental international organizations in January 2000. In addition to **ECOSOC**, it is now given a NGO consultative status from IMO, UNCTAD, WCO,** UNEP and ILO.

2. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

1998

- The organization's representative attended the 41st session of the Marine Environmental Protection Committee, IMO, in London, U.K., 30 March to 3 April 1998.
- The organization's representative attended a meeting of the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Working Group on Electronic Commerce, New York, USA, 29 June to 10 July 1998.

* Report is being issued without formal editing.
** WCO — World Customs Organization.

1999

- The organization's representative attended a meeting at IMO, 2-4 March 1999, to address "Y2K"-related issues, considering "Y2K Code of Good Practice" and "Key Elements of Y2K Contingency Plans for Ships, Ports and terminals".
- The organization's representatives attended the Diplomatic Conference on the Arrest of Ships, convened jointly by International Maritime Organization (IMO) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), 1-12 March 1999, Geneva, Switzerland.
- The organization's representative attended the 79th session of the Legal Committee, IMO, 19-23 April 1999, London, U.K.

2000

- The organization's representatives attended the 23rd meeting of the Scientific Group of the London Convention, IMO, 15-19 May 2000, Townsville, Australia.
- The organization's representatives attended the 33rd session of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), 30 June and 6-8 July 2000, New York, USA.

2001

- The organization's representative attended the 8th session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Prior Consent Procedures, Rome, Italy, 8-10 October, held under the auspices of UNEP and FAO.

3. Cooperation with UN programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

1998

- The organization's representatives (Dredging Task Force) developed 'Waste Assessment Guidance — Essential Characteristics of Action Levels" on behalf of the IMO's London Convention's Scientific Group (LC/SG21), Cape Town, South Africa, 6-9 April 1988.
- At the UNCTAD's summit on "Partners for Development", 9-12 November 1998, Lyon, France, the organization was one of 18 organizations to conclude a partnership agreement with UNCTAD to work together to identity areas where information technology would be of the greatest benefit to ports and particularly small ports in developing countries.

1999

- The organization assisted UNCTAD in the production of UNCTAD Monograph on Port Management No. 15 entitled "Quality management: the Port of Nantes/Saint-Nazzire experience" and No. 16 entitled "Evolution of Brazilian port Legislation" in 1999. This cooperation program between the two organizations known as the UNCTAD/IAPH Monograph Scheme has been in place since 1983.

2000

- The organization's representative attended a preparatory meeting organized in Gaza, Palestine, 28 September 2000, by IMO, UNDP, UNCTAD, and other UN agencies concerned to investigate various possibilities of supporting the Palestinian authorities to develop the Port of Gaza.

2001

- The organization organized jointly with UN Economic and Social Commission in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) a seminar on Regional Shipping and Port Development Strategies, Bangkok, Thailand, 14-15 February 2001.
- The organization submitted a position paper on the subject of fumigated cargoes and the risks at port to the 6th session, of the IMO's Subcommittee on Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers (DSC6), 16-20 July 2001, in cooperation with national delegations and other industry organizations concerned with the issue. The position paper was based on a survey earlier conducted by IAPH of its member ports across the world.

4. Other relevant activities

2000

- The organization sponsored two personnel from developing ports to attend the "Advanced Course on Port Operations and Management", conducted by IPER*, Le Havre, France, 6 September to 8 October 1999. It was our commitment to financial and technical assistance extended to non-member personnel, in response to IMO's request.
- At the request of IMO, the organization contributed to IMO's efforts to prevent and suppress acts of terrorism against ships at sea and in ports by attending all the relevant meetings since 11 September 2001, especially taking part in **reviewing** the existing measures and procedures, both legal and technical. The organization's acted promptly in response to the UN's fight against terrorism.

6. International Chamber of Commerce**

(General consultative status granted in 1946)

AIMS AND PURPOSES

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the world business organization, promotes international trade and investment, open markets for goods and services and free enterprise. During the period covered by this report, new local chapters of ICC (national committees) were established in Bahrain, Caribbean, Czech Republic, New Zealand, Philippines, Ukraine, Ghana, Poland, Thailand, Algeria, Cuba, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Tanzania, Cameroon, Monaco, Nepal, Qatar, Romania and Slovenia, bringing the total number of its national committees to 84. The Hong Kong SAR China Business Council of ICC was also founded in 19%. ICC's global reach now encompasses 140 countries.

* IPER — Institut Portuaire du Havre.
** Report is being issued without formal editing.

PARTICIPATION IN ECOSOC AND UN MEETINGS

ICC regularly attended sessions of the Economic and Social Council and many of its subsidiary bodies, notably the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Commission for Social Development, the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation on Tax Matters and the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. Informally, it closely followed the work of the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly and participated actively in the work of the Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL.) on such matters as electronic commerce and commercial arbitration and conciliation. At its 33'd session (2000) UNCITRAL noted that ICC's Incoterms (its official rules for the interpretation of trade terms), revised in 2000, constituted a valuable contribution to the facilitation of international trade and commended their use by parties to international trade and financing transactions.

The ICC also participated in the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biodiversity and the Basle Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Materials and their subsidiary bodies. It maintained continuous and in-depth contacts with the United Nations Secretariat, notably with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, UNEP, UNCTAD and UNCITRAL.

Specific examples of ICC activities during 1998-2001 in support of United Nations objectives are set out below:

- In response to Secretary-General Kofi Annan's call for more active consultations between the United Nations and the business community, senior officers of more than 25 companies from all regions of the world - members of ICC - met with the Secretary-General and senior Secretariat officials in February 1998. A joint statement issued at the end of the meeting recognized the great potential for the goals of the United Nations - promoting peace and development - and the goals of business - creating wealth and prosperity - to be mutually supportive. It was agreed that further dialogue should inter alia, focus on translating this potential into concrete actions.

- ICC quickly responded to Secretary-General Kofi At-man's call in January 1999 for a *Global Compact* between the UN and the private sector to promote human rights, improve labor conditions and protect the environment. ICC representatives met with the Secretary-General and senior UN officials in July 1999 to confirm their readiness to cooperate with the UN in this common endeavor. Both sides viewed the *Global Compact* as reinforcing the established collaborative partnership between the UN and ICC.

- The ICC Secretary General was a speaker at the following high-level segments of ECOSOC's substantive sessions:

  - Market access -- developments since the Uruguay Round in the context of globalization and liberalization (1998)

  - The role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy (2000)

  - The role of the United Nations in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development (2001)

- ICC served as the focal point for business in organizing, together with the Secretariat and other major groups, the series of multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions that took place during the annual sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development from 1998 to 2001. The dialogues covered the following topics:

    - o Water (1998)
    - o Travel and Tourism (1999)
    - o Agriculture (2000)
    - o Energy and Transport (2001)

For each of these ICC assembled a substantial business representation, which contributed extensive private sector expertise and experience to the discussions.

- During 2001, ICC worked closely with the Division for ECOSOC Support and Coordination to help identify private sector representation on the UN Information and Communications Technologies Task Force, established at the request of ECOSOC. The ICT Task Force is the first body created by an intergovernmental decision of the UN whose members representing governments, civil society (including the private sector) and organizations of the UN system have equal decision-making power. ICC Secretary General, Maria Livanos Cattaui, was named by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to serve on the High-Level Panel of Advisors that will assist the ICT Task Force in developing strategies and policies designed to bridge the global digital divide and to put ICT at the service of development for all.

- During 2000-2001, ICC was an active participant in the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Financing of Development held in Monterrey, Mexico, in 2002. ICC's Mexican committee represented it at the hearings with the private sector that were part of the preparatory process. An important business contribution to the preparations for the Monterrey Conference was the organization begun in 2001 by a group of cooperating "business interlocutors" chaired by ICC, of an International Business Forum, to be an integral part of the Conference, together with daily "follow-up dialogues" to further explore business proposals to advance the conferences' objectives.

- ICC participated in the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. To organize the business input into WSSD, ICC joined with the World Business Council on Sustainable Development to establish Business Action for Sustainable Development (BASD), a comprehensive network of business organizations under one banner to further sustainable development.

- ICC was the driving force behind BASD's *Virtual Exhibition* for Johannesburg — a multi-media showcase for a multitude of sustainable development projects around the world and a vehicle for projecting the Summit to a global audience in real time via the Internet. It also helped begin work on a comprehensive collection of business partnership initiatives for sustainable development (Type II initiatives) for display on BASD's website to demonstrate that business, working with governments, international

organizations and civil society groups, is actively involved in diverse projects to promote sustainable development.

- ICC actively participated in the Third UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Brussels in 2001. Among the "deliverables" of the Conference were: the establishment jointly by UNCTAD and ICC of the Investment Advisory Council for LDC's, comprising high-level executives of transnational corporations and senior government officials to provide governments of LDC's with advice and recommendations that can help raise the level and quality of foreign investment in least developed countries, speed up development and facilitate the integration of their economies into the world economy and to divulge specific projects to help achieve these goals; the preparation and dissemination jointly by UNCTAD and ICC of Business Investment Guides that give a balanced and objective picture of investment conditions and opportunities in individual least-developed countries.

- Throughout the past four years, ICC company members have regularly provided business input and comments on UNECE work on trade facilitation and e-business. In May 2001, at the UNECE Trade Facilitation Forum, ICC Secretary General opened and moderated the session on advancing the goals of trade facilitation.

- As part of ICC's ongoing work in the area of information security, ICC members have contributed business experience to discussions concerning UNCITRAL's Model Law on Electronic Signatures and accompanying Guide to Enactment. Both were finalized at the Vienna session in 2001. At ICC's suggestion the Guide to Enactment was amended to provide for a substantial role for ICC in future work.

- Other examples of ICC's involvement with the United Nations were a series of video messages from Secretary-General Kofi Annan to:

  - The 1998 ICC Geneva Business Dialogue, which, provided an occasion for interactive exchange between business representatives and international organizations, based in Geneva on a variety of issues facing the global economy.

  - ICC's 33rd World Congress held in Budapest in 2000

  - ICC's South Asia regional meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh in 2000

  - ICC's Africa regional meeting in Lagos, Nigeria in 2000

During the period covered by this report, ICC's membership was regularly kept informed of developments in the United Nations system of interest to business and industry, including resolutions adopted and decisions taken by its intergovernmental bodies. This information was made available through periodic reports to ICC's national committees and, increasingly, by postings on ICC's website and through e-mail.

7. INCORVUZ XXI*

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

Aims: The INCORVUZ-XXI Council consolidates Foreign Alumni of Higher E Educational establishments of the former USSR and CIS countries.

Purposes: To promote humanitarian, scientific and technological contacts particularly in the field of higher education.

To assist educational institutions in modernizing and increasing their teaching, technical and scientific facilities and in working out advanced systems of education.

To assist graduates and alumni in improving and upgrading their professional training in educational and scientific research institutions and production units.

To provide assistance to developing countries by transferring and sharing knowledge for their economic and social advancement.

To promote activities of NGOs and their networking.

To disseminate information about the UN system and its activities.

Relations with:

UNESCO:

- Status category since 1994
- Formal Consultative relations since 1996

United Nations non-governmental Liaison Services (NGLS)

United Nations Development Programme Office in Moscow (UNDP)

United Nations Information Center in Moscow

UNESCO Office In Moscow

Centre for International Mobility (CIMO, Finland)

European Association for International Education (EAIE)

International Association of Universities (IAU)

Council for cooperation in the field of education of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Observer Status)

Activities: Advanced training programmes for alumni, training and re-training of specialists: different forms of academic mobility of students and personnel;

Collection and processing information, compiling reports on education systems:

Organization of training courses, conferences, education exhibitions, assistance and consultations on education issues:

Functioning of the "International Commission on Recognition and Equivalence",

* Report is being issued without formal editing.

evaluation of study courses, diplomas of educational institutions of the CIS. The commission consists of representatives of the Ministries of Education of the CIS countries and observers from the Baltic states, as well as experts from other countries.

Dissemination of the Information about the UN system and its activities;

Promotion of the NGO's cooperation in the CIS countries, etc.

Publication: "INCORVUZ — Information Bulletin (twice a year) in Russian, English. Circulation — 1600 copies. Distributed in 80 countries (including 15 Republics of the former USSR) as well as International organizations. Special sections in the bulletin are devoted to the UN activities, International cooperation in education and science, NGO's development and networking.

Cooperation with the United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies:

Projects with UNESCO: Participation Programme Project N 96 INC 301 "Formation of a database on NGO's acting on the territory of the CIS in the field of education, science and culture".

Participation Programme Project N00INC701 "Networking of NGO's in Russia and other and other CIS countries, building partnerships towards the development of civil society and the international cooperation (2000-2001);

Agreement with UNESCO on participation in the International Year of the Culture of Peace — 2000. Pilot project, Culture of Peace in Russia, the year 2000";

Implementation of the Moscow UNESCO Office Project N 876280.1 "Human Rights and Discrimination". A report was prepared – "Non-governmental sector as a factor of participation in human rights protection and prevention of all forms of discrimination" (2001);

Implementation of the Moscow Unesco Office project N 876279.1 in the framework of the programme "Human rights and democracy and civil society" (2001);

Cooperation:

Agreement between UNESCO, INCORVUZ and the State Academy of Management (Moscow) concerning the establishment of a UNESCO / INCORVUZ Chair and Network for the development of non-governmental organizations in countries in transition (1998). Network Coordination Centre, NGO's Databases, NGO profile groups, organization of seminars in regions of Russia and other CIS countries, etc.

Establishment of a focal point of the UNESCO / INCORVUZ Chair for the development of the NGO's in countries in transition at the Belarus State University (2001 Minsk);

Establishment of a UNESCO / INCORVUZ Chair on NGO's development at Tbilisi State University (2001 Georgia);

By the decision of the NGO- UNESCO Liaison committee INCORVUZ serves as coordinator of the NGO's in the CIS countries;

As an observer in the Council for Cooperation in the field of education of the Commonwealth of Independent States collaborates with Ministries of Education of the CIS countries, promotes INCORVUZ objectives and UN ideas and goals;

Exhibitions on higher education of the CIS Countries held in India, Ghana, Cyprus, Pakistan, Bulgaria, Lebanon, Peru, Indonesia and other countries, international education exchange programmes (1998-2001);

Cooperation from the year 1999 with the parliamentarians of Russia in the framework of the NGO Council under the State DUMA (Parliament) of the Russian Federation, Chairing a section "International Cooperation in education, science and culture — UNESCO fields of competence";

Participation jointly with the UNESCO office in Moscow and the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation in the National Programme "Tolerance and Non-violence in the civil society" (2000 — Moscow);

Participation in the Seminar "UNESCO and NGO's" for NGO's of Russia, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, organized jointly with the National Commission of Georgia for UNESCO (2001 — Tbilisi);

Participation in the [preparation and holding of the All-Russia Civil Society Forum of NGO's (2001 — Moscow).

Conferences:

Holding of an International Conference "Role of Non-Governmental organizations in Europe on the threshold of the XXI century" (1999 — Sofia);

Participation in the 28th-31st sessions of the UNESCO General Conference (1995-2001 — Paris);

Holding of an International Conference "Business and the culture of Peace: Cooperation with the Non-Governmental sector" (2000 — Moscow)

Holding of a Seminar "UNESCO and NGOs: forms of collaboration and cooperation" (2000 — Moscow);

Participation in the International Conference of NGOs maintaining official relations with UNESCO (1998 — Paris);

Participation in the UN meeting of NGO coordinators (1995 — Paris).

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Addendum

Contents

		Page
1.	Centre Europe-Tiers Monde	2
2.	Interfaith International	4
3.	International Council of Chemical Associations	7
4.	International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres	10
5.	International First Aid Society	14
6.	MiraMed Institute	16
7.	World Organization against Torture	18

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1. Centre Europe-Tiers Monde*

(General consultative status granted in 1988)

The organisation's background and present situation

The Europe-Third World Centre (CETIM) was created in 1970 within the framework of the *Association du Foyer John Knox* (Geneva) and became independent on 17 June 1975. It is an international organisation that has no affiliation with any other NGO enjoying consultative status. It is connected to a vast network of partners and endeavours - by its publications, its campaigns of sensitisation and its interventions in the different organs of the United Nations – to promote reflection and discussion on economic, social, civil, political and cultural development in the North as well as in the South.

The CETIM's sources of financing have undergone no major changes. In conformity with its statutes, these sources are dues paid by its members, contributions and various donations as well as subsidies.

Participation in/ Contribution to the work of the UN

During this period, the CETIM participated in the activities of different organs of the UN (Commission on Human Rights; Sub-Commission for the Promotion and the Protection of Human Rights; Committee on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: General Assembly), making both oral and written interventions. It has cooperated with the UN and contributed to implementing the various decisions of its organs by communicating its commentaries and observations, upon request from different UN agencies, by organising conferences and seminars, by publishing books and brochures on certain questions under debate by UN agencies and by carrying on lobbying activities.

Commission on Human Rights (1998, 1999, 2000, 2001)

The CETIM participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights (54th, 55th, 56th, and 57th sessions). Its written and oral interventions (43 in number) dealt with the questions of external debt, the right to development, globalisation, transnational corporations, population displacement, the fight against poverty, implementation of the UN Charter, the protection of civil and political rights, the fight against discrimination. Given the abundance of interventions, we cite only the following:

E/CN.4/1998/NGO/97; E/CN.4/1998/NGO/87; E/CN.4/1999/NGO/l00; E/CN.4/2000/NGO/93; E/CN.4/2000/NGO/101; E/CN.4/2000/NGO/136; E/CN.4/2001/NGO/103; and E/CN.4/2001/NGO/186.

The CETIM organised parallel conferences on the above listed subjects and contributed to the creation of mandates on debt, on globalisation and on the Optional Protocol Relative to Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

It also participated in various working groups on "migrations" (1999)- on "Enhancing the effectiveness of the Mechanisms of the Commission on Human

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Rights" (1999) and on "the right to development" (2000 and 2001). In the course of this work, the CETIM presented several oral and written declarations. Among the latter were E/CN.4/1999/WG. 18 WCRP.3 and E/CN.4/2001/WG.18/CRP.15.

Further, the CETIM co-sponsored an oral intervention during the extraordinary session of the Commission on Human Rights devoted to Palestine (17 to19 October 2000), stressing respect for international law humanitarian law and the role of the UN in the resolution of this conflict.

The Sub-Commission for the Promotion and the Protection of Human Rights (1998, 1999, 2000, 2001)

The CETIM has collaborated very actively with the independent experts of this organ. By means of its interventions. it contributed to the Sub-Commission's work (50th, 5lst, 52nd, sessions). Thus, the CETIM has been actively advocating the nomination of rapporteurs on the right to water, on the Multilateral Accord on Investment and on globalisation, as well as for the creation of a working group on transnational corporations. Moreover, it has contributed to the drafting of a report on impunity for violations of economic, social and cultural rights. Its interventions in this area numbered thirty, among which were E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/NG0/24; E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/NG0/25; E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/NG0/5; E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/NG0/13; and E/CN.4/Sub.2/2001/NG0/20.

The CETIM also participated in the Working Group on Trarsnational Corporations during the Sub-Commission sessions of August 1999,2000 and 2001. Within this context, it presented interventions in writing (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/NGO/17; E/CN.4/Sub.2/2001/NG0/21) as well as orally, produced brochures, and organized conferences on this subject. It has, as well, during other conferences, brought up the questions of the right to asylum and the consequences of economic sanctions on human rights.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1998, 1999,2000,2001)

The CETIM took part in the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (l8th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 27th sessions) dealing with "Globalisation", "Intellectual Property" and "The Development Activities of International Institutions". When the reports of Switzerland and Canada were under examination by this Committee, the CETIM presented a written intervention (E/C. 12/1998/NGO/3) as well as oral interventions.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (1998, 1999, 2000, 2001)

The CETIM participated in a consultative meeting between the UNCTAD and NGOs (10 June 1998). "Discussions on the Possibility of a Multilateral Accord on Investment" as well as in the UNCTAD conference held in Lyon (9 to12 November 1998) on the subject "Partners for Development". It also attended the seminar entitled "The Interests of Consumers, Competitiveness. Competition and Development" (17 to 19 October 2001). And the CETIM submitted a written text to the people's consultation on the world's economic and social situation conducted by the UNCTAD in January 2000, the result of which was published under the title "Notebook of Hope from UNCTAD"

The United Nations Institute for Social development (UNRISD)

The CETIM participated in a seminar organised by the UNRISD on the 'Promoting corporate Responsibility" (Geneva. 23 to 24 October 2000).

The UN General Assembly Extraordinary Session on Social Development (Geneva, 20 June to 1 July 2000)

The CETIM, in collaboration with a group of NGOs, organised in this context a series of social development conferences, among which were "Globalisation and its Alternatives", "The Impact of Neo-Liberal Policies on Western Societies" and "Civil Society". Further, it published a brochure entitled "Globalisation and Alternatives" and took part in the drafting of an NGO declaration entitled "Social and Economic Development" making recommendations for the final declaration of the Social Summit, which was diffused by Organisational Committee of NGOs.

Other Activities

The CETIM participated in the seminar entitled " Adjudication of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" (Geneva, 5 to 6 February 2001), co-organised by the Finnish government and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and also participated in another seminar organised by the same Office, on the subject of "Extreme Poverty" (Geneva, 7 to 9 February 2001).

2. Interfaith International*

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

Aims and purposes of organisation:

- The organisation will support religious principles which advocate peace, tolerance and co-existence among members of different religions
- The organisation will support and sustain communications between members of different faiths, beliefs and religions for the sake of humanity in general
- The organisation will contest all extremist groups which use religion as a means of terrorism, intimidation or exploitation.
- The organisation will condemn all injustices of falsely incriminating religious groups by baseless charges.
- The organisation will contend against all kinds of apartheid and segregation either by race, colour, nationality or religion. The organisation will contest any systematic violation of human rights in the realm of religious belief
- The organisation will encourage that religious practices be carried on within the laws of the land, not contradict health and moral order, and not harm or undermine other religions

During the period under review, our major efforts have been directed towards a multi- religious NGO approach to conflict-solving within and between states, and especially within the context of the United Nations. Interfaith International provides a platform for its members and invited consultants to raise (both outside and within

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the United Nations) the issues of discrimination related to religious belonging. Our activities in the period 1998-2001 have been concentrated mainly upon holding conferences (in London) and representing our constituency in Geneva at the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission. In particular, during the period 1998-2001 our organisation participated actively in the preparation for the World Conference Against Racism in Durban (2001). Our aim was to elaborate means to combat religious intolerance and ethic discrimination and our members expressed their opinions on this at Durban in several NGO Forum "commissions".

With a majority of our members being Muslim (Sunnite and Shi'a) it appears normal that Interfaith International concern itself with situations where Muslims are suffering from human rights violations. A common multi-religious approach has been made to these problems. Our organisation has supported the United Nations principles regarding Iraq and the Saddam regime. Many of our members are Shi'a religious and lay persons from Iraq and Iraqi exiles living abroad. In interventions we have pointed out the continuing violation of the human rights of Iraqis by the Saddam regime. This work implements one of the practical objectives of our organisation, namely *"the organisation will favour the preservation of holy places and holy worship against any kind of attack either physical or psychological"* and *"the organisation will work in favour of preservation of religious heritages"* and *"encourage associations for the protection of rights of different faith, beliefs and religions"*.

The members of our organisation in their individual capacities have worked within their own countries for religious toleration, ethnic understanding and against racism and xenophobia. During the reporting period the membership included Muslims (Sunni and Shi'a), Hindus, Jews, Buddhists and Christians as well as Indigenous religions and those of no specific religion. The President on numerous occasions (during 1998-2001) was invited to inter-religious sessions in London to promote inter-religious common activities within the United Kingdom. He has also promoted interfaith activities in his capacity as general secretary of WABIL (World Al-Ul-Bayt Islamic League).

The only noteworthy changes are as follows: previously every applicant for membership in Interfaith International needed a sponsor from within the organisation and two supporting votes of members now by decision of the Executive Committee in February 2001, every new member must be accepted by at least 7 out of the 9 members of the Executive Committee. This decision effectively preserves the organisation as an NGO under no particular religion, movement (political or otherwise) or sect. The organization has grown during the reporting period to over 100 members.

Participation in/contribution to/ the Work of the United Nations

Meetings of ECOSOC and subsidiary bodies: Participation at *every session* of the Commission of Human Rights and its Sub Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Geneva during the reporting period, beginning with the Sub-Commission in August 1998. Members of our delegation (usually 15-20 in number) have made oral statements before the Commission and Sub-Commission. These have concerned human rights of minorities; violation of human rights in countries (especially Iraq, Bahrain, Pakistan, Kashmir, Sudan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, India); rights of woman and children; economic, social and cultural rights (in Iraq, India, Kashmir, Afghanistan, Pakistan etc.) and on religious intolerance. During the

sessions, Interfaith International has organised mid-day "briefings" on situations in Kashmir and Pakistan, Sikhs in India, "Falun Gong" and on topics related to religious tolerance. During these briefings, a wide range of opinions were expressed and solutions to conflict situations sought. Other NGOs participated actively in these meetings. Interfaith International has co-sponsored some "briefings" in the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission, on the issue of Palestine and Israel and participated in various briefings on situations in African and Latin American countries.

Concerning the above-mentioned interventions and "briefings", members of Interfaith International have consulted with governmental delegations, seeking clarifications. Such governments included Bahrain, Sri Lanka, Iraq, Morocco, Afghanistan, U.S.A. etc.

Non members of Interfaith International have been included in our delegations during Commission and Sub-Commission meetings, upon invitation or their request (these have included human rights activists from many countries including Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Kashmir, Canada, U.S.A., and representatives of indigenous peoples).

Participation in United Nations conferences or special events: Interfaith International participated actively in preparations for the World Conference Against Racism in Durban, South Africa. Our organisation was member of the "Interim Steering Group" which organised the first meeting for NGOs on May 1, 2000 in preparation for the NGO Forum at Durban. It participated in every Geneva "Preparatory Committee" for the WCAR, and were members (by election) of the International Co-ordinating Council for the NGO Forum.

Interfaith International had a delegation of 15 members and associates at Durban, and participated actively in the NGO Forum's "Commission on Religious Intolerance" (our Secretary-General was member of the drafting committee for the proposed resolutions of that Commission as well as "liaison" for that Commission with other Commissions. The President of Interfaith International was the panellist representing Islam during presentations of the various religious bodies at that Commission) Members of the Interfaith International delegation spoke before the WCAR on the topic of inter-religious tolerance in Bangladesh. Interfaith International participated actively in meetings at Durban with the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion and Belief, Mr. Abdelfattah Amor. Our Secretary General spoke at a panel on Islamophobia (organised by the Al-Khoei Foundation) during the WCAR in Durban.

Other activities of Interfaith International officers related to the WCAR in Durban:

The President and Secretary General and other officers organised three meetings in the United Kingdom in preparation for the WCAR in Durban. Our organisation was also represented at the European Preparatory Committee for Durban held in Strasbourg and NGO Preparatory Committees in Tehran and Dakar. Interfaith International is an associate member of CONGO and a member of the Geneva-based CONGO *NGO Committee Against Racism* (sub-committee of the CONGO NGO Committee on Human Rights). Beginning in autumn 2001 Interfaith International held the secretariat of this *Committee Against Racism*. Members of this Committee have been responsible for presenting some "briefings" during the Commission on

Human Rights and its Sub-Commission in Geneva. Also our organisation has been an active member of the CONGO *NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion and Belief* as well as the CONGO *NGO Committee on the Status of Women* during the reporting period.

Activities in cooperation with other bodies or specialised agencies in the United Nations system: our work has been concentrated especially on NGO contributions to the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission and on preparations for the World Conference Against Racism at Durban. Interfaith International has also participated in common activities with the CONGO-related Committees mentioned in the previous paragraph. Within these latter, Interfaith International has had indirect contact with ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF etc. as information received from those specialized agencies has been discussed and acted upon.

Any special activities in support of the overall goals and objectives of the United Nations. Interfaith International has actively promoted an *international (United Nations-based) ethic* within the Interfaith dialogue process both within and outside the United Nations. It has actively supported the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Religion and Belief in his work and participated with him in several meetings at the World Conference Against Racism (Durban) and in meetings in Geneva. Interfaith International has promoted international law and international Covenants in its activities on behalf of conflict-resolution in various countries (e.g. Bahrain, Iraq, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, etc.). In keeping with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, Interfaith International has provided a platform for victims of human rights violations in many countries. Interfaith International has actively supported the Indigenous Peoples for the recognition of their rights.

3. International Council of Chemical Associations*

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

1. Introduction

The International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) is the world-wide voice of the chemical industry, representing chemical manufacturers and producers all over the world. It accounts for more than 80 per cent of chemical manufacturing operations with a production exceeding US 1,6 trillion annually. Almost 30 percent of this production is traded internationally. ICCA promotes and co-ordinates Responsible Care and other voluntary chemical industry initiatives. It is also the main channel of communication between the industry and various international organisations that are concerned with health, environment and trade-related issues, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD). Since 1998, there has been no increase in the ICCA membership nor any substantial change in the source of funding. ICCA is not affiliated to any international NGO in consultative status with the United Nations.

* Report is being issued without formal editing.

2. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations

Since June 1998, when ICCA was granted special consultative status with ECOSOC, oral and written statements have been made on various items of relevance, and ICCA representatives attended, among others, the following meetings:

1998

1) 1st Persistent Organic Pollutants Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (POP INC (Montreal, Canada, 29 June-3 July 1998);

2) Diplomatic Conference to Sign the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC DIPCON) (Rotterdam, The Netherlands, 10 September 1998).

1999

1) 2nd Persistent Organic Pollutants Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (POP INC 2) (Nairobi, Kenya, 25-29 January 1999);

2) 20th session of the UNEP Governing Council (Nairobi, Kenya, 1-5 February 1999);

3) 1st meeting of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Criteria Expert Group (POP CEG 1) (Bangkok, Thailand, 26-30 October 1999);

4) 7th session of the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development (UN CSD 7) (New York, United States, 19-30 April 1999);

5) 3rd Persistent Organic Pollutants Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (POP INC 3) (Geneva, Switzerland, 6- 11 September 1999);

6) 6th Prior Informed Consent Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (PIC INC 6) (Rome, Italy, 12-16 June 1999).

2000

1) 6th special session of the UNEP Governing Council (Malmoe, Sweden, 29-3 1 May 2000);

2) 4th Persistent Organic Pollutants Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (POP INC 4) (Bonn, Germany, 20-25 March 2000);

3) 8th session of the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development (UN CSD 8) (New York, United States, 24 April-5 May 2000);

4) 7th Prior Informed Consent Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (PIC INC 7) (Geneva, Switzerland, 30 October-3 November 2000);

5) 6th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP6) (The Hague, The Netherlands, 13-24 November 2000);

6) 5th Persistent Organic Pollutants Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (POP INC 5) (Johannesburg, South Africa, 4-9 December 2000).

2001

1) 21St session of the UNEP Governing Council (Nairobi, Kenya, 5-9 February 2001);

2) 2nd session of the Interim Chemical Review on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) (Rome, Italy, 19-23 March 2001);

3) 9th session of the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development (UN CSD 9) (New York, United States, 16-27 April 2001);

4) Diplomatic Conference to Sign the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP DIPCON) (Stockholm, Sweden, 22-23 May 2001);

5) 6th resumed session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP 6) (Bonn, Germany, 16-27 July 2001);

6) 8th Prior Informed Consent Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (PIC INC 8) Rome, Italy, 8-12 October 2001).

3. Co-operation with UN bodies and specialised agencies

ICCA co-operated with UN bodies and specialised initiatives by, among other things:

- Taking part in tripartite meetings on Responsible Care with ILO and International Trade Unions representatives, and providing regular reports on the progress and state of implementation of Responsible Care;
- Officially committing to the environmental chapter of the UN Global Compact;
- Holding meetings with UNITAR on the UN Globally Harmonised System (GHS) for the packaging and labelling of chemical substances, with the aim of promoting and speeding the system's implementation, and on the initiative undertaken by ICCA to encourage building of risk management capacity in developing countries.

4. Other relevant activities:

(i) Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

ICCA has expressed its full support for several Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), such as the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS). With regard to these Conventions, ICCA urged its members to contact their Governments to ask for rapid ratification and entry into force.

(ii) Consultations and co-operation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

ICCA staff regularly meets with high-level United Nations' officials, to discuss issues of common interest and offer technical/ scientific expertise. On 3 October 1998, UNEP's Executive Director, addressed the ICCA Board of Directors to present the re-organisation and priorities of UNEP. Regular meetings and contacts occur between ICCA representatives and representatives of United Nation's various

agencies and programmes, such as the Director, UNEP Chemicals; Director, UNEP Technology, Industry & Economics; UNITAR Training Programme on Chemical and Waste Management; and the FAO Regional Office for Europe. In addition, ICCA representatives regularly participate in the Major Group dialogue segment of the CSD sections, and are in regular contact with the CSD Secretariat, especially with Co-ordinator, Major Groups Relationships.

(iii) Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat;

In 2001, ICCA drafted and discussed with UNEP and external stakeholders a sectoral report on the challenges faced by the chemical industry in implementing the three elements of sustainable development (environmental, economic, and social). The report, which is available from ICCA Secretariat upon request, aimed at highlighting both challenges and opportunities faced by the industry since the environment and development Rio Summit of 1992. ICCA also sponsored the participation of one stakeholder from a developing country in a stakeholders consultative meeting organised by UNEP on 3 October 2001.

(iv) Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies, etc.

Until March 2002, ICCA seconded an expert from the chemical industry to the UNEP Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) programme. Moving expenses from and to Germany and travel expenses were also covered by ICCA.

4. International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres*

(General consultative status granted in 1998)

1. Introduction:

The International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (IFS) is an association of national, regional, and local non-governmental multipurpose community based organizations working to strengthen communities around the world. Its membership in over 40 countries includes multi-purpose community based organizations all over the globe, from North America and Europe to South America, Africa, and Asia. During the last five years membership has become more diverse with the addition of several organizations in Africa, India, Eastern and Western Europe and the Americas. Since 1926, the members of IFS have pioneered a wide variety of services and developed innovative and integrated approaches to meeting community needs. The services provided by the members of IFS include care for children, provision of education and culture that improves the quality of life. IFS members represent local agencies ranging in size from small self-help groups to city wide organizations.

* Report is being issued without formal editing.

The structure of IFS has been substantially altered by the transfer of its headquarters and its incorporation from the UK to Canada as well as the election of a new Board of Directors, on November 16th 2002, for a two year term. In addition IFS now has a European headquarters, incorporated in Scotland and an American group incorporated in New York. These incorporations enable IFS to receive funds for European use from the European Community and from Canadian as well as American sources for its activities in the Americas. A three year grant from the Ford Foundation has also, for the first time, made it possible to have a fulltime Executive Director, based in Canada and a European Coordinator based in Scotland.

IFS has participated in the social and economic activities of the UN and its specialized agencies since it obtained consultative status in category II (special) in 1956. It has no direct affiliation to any international NGO in consultative status but it works closely with many NGOs in carrying out its participation in the UN. Thus for example it is a member of the Conference of Non Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations (CONGO) and serves on its Board of Directors.

2. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies.

IFS has participated in almost every session of the Economic and Social Council during the last five years both in New York and Geneva. It has submitted written statements in a number of cases (several samples are attached.) It has also made oral statements during the High Level Section of ECOSOC and addressed in particular the desire of NGOs to be employed in the monitoring and evaluation processes undertaken by ECOSOC especially those related to implementation of the Plans of Action resulting from various Summits and Conferences held during this period.

Representatives of IFS have participated in each of the sessions of the Commission on Social Development, the Commission on Sustainable Development, and the Commission on the Status of Women, In each of these Commissions a representative of IFS has presented either a written or oral statement. In addition IFS has been signatory to the joint statements issued by the NGO Committees on Social Development, Sustainable Development and UNIFEM. IFS has regularly participated in the NGO Committee on Human Settlements. Although it was not represented at the Commission on Human Settlements which meets in Nairobi, Kenya, it took an active role in the follow up meeting of Istanbul + Five which was held in New York. Similarly IFS has played an active role in the NGO Committee on Human Rights and has occasionally participated at the Commission on Human Rights. IFS has also actively followed the work of the ECOSOC Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and made some suggestions concerning its methods of work that were accepted by the Committee.

2. Cooperation with UN bodies and specialized agencies

IFS has participated in all of the Five Year Reviews. The first of these sessions was that dealing with. Population and Development, known as Cairo Plus Five, which took place in 1999. IFS submitted a written statement and made an oral statement in the Main Committee. This was followed in the year 2000 at Geneva by the Five Year Review of the World Summit on Social Development. IFS was represented by a substantial delegation. It addressed the Main Committee and

presented not only the views of IFS itself but also the views of the NGO Committee on Social Development which was chaired by a member of IFS. Its representatives also took part in the round tables organized to further dialogue between NGOs and governments. Beijing Plus Five (The Five year review of the 4th World Conference on Women) took place in New York in 2000. IFS organized and conducted workshops including one on violence against women, made written statements and co-chaired the Human Rights Caucus. IFS sought to participate actively in the Special Session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS but owing to the rigid application of General Assembly rules it was only possible to attend a limited number of sessions and was only able to participate in the NGO caucus. IFS participated in preparation and during the World Conference Against Racism in Durban, South Africa in September 2001. IFS prepared and conducted a workshop on community based organizations' role in combating racism.

IFS also attended the Preparatory Conferences, held in NY, and the Final Conference of Least Developed Countries held in Brussels, Belgium in 2001. Here the experience of its representative was similar to the session on HIV/AIDS where NGOs were again excluded from the debate involving decision making. However they succeeded in making their views known on a number of issues including the validity of requests made by many of the Least Developed Countries.

Although IFS did not attend the Monterey, Mexico Conference on Financing for Development, it took an active role in each of the Preparatory Committees and worked with many other NGOs (especially the representatives of the Franciscans and the labour groups) to ensure inclusion of issues such as poverty eradication and debt reduction.

The Second World Assembly on Ageing took place in Madrid, Spain in April 2002 where IFS played a very positive role, including an oral statement to the Main Committee. IFS cosponsored with the Franciscans a workshop dealing with Day Care for the Elderly.

IFS also participated in the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children that took place at UN Headquarters in May 2002. IFS representatives were involved with street children from Viet Nam and participated in workshops addressing suitable programs for children with multiple problems.

In 2002 the World Summit on Sustainable Development (RIO Plus Ten) followed four PrepComs that were held between April 2001 and May 2002. IFS was represented at each of them, including the final one in Bali, Indonesia. WSSD was held in Johannesburg, South Africa Sept 2002. IFS representatives participated in Round Tables and in NGO caucuses, as well as attending both the sessions of the Main Committee, the drafting committees dealing with the Plan of Action and the Political Declaration and, occasionally, the Plenary.

IFS was represented at the 1999,2001 and 2002 International Labour Conferences held in June in Geneva. It was particularly concerned with the adoption of the Convention dealing with the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and the discussion of the implementation of the technical assistance program.

IFS has been represented by an international lawyer (on its UN team) at the many sessions of preparation for the drafting of the statutes(adopted in Rome) establishing the International Criminal Court and has participated in the work of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute developing rules and regulations

regarding the operation of the Court. IFS has been an active participant in the Coalition of NGOs working on these various issues.

IFS has also been involved in the work of UNIFEM in supporting NGOs that are preparing shadow reports to CEDAW as well as highlighting the impact of various forms of violence. In 2002 the first Indigenous Forum was held at UN Headquarters. IFS facilitated attendance by Indigenous Representatives from Africa, Asia and South America. IFS is a member of the NGO Committee on UNICEF and participates through the committee in the activities of the Executive Board of UNICEF. It has welcomed the current reorganization both of the NGO Committee itself and of the various joint subcommittees that work with the secretariat of UNICEF.

Other NGO Committees with which IFS has worked consistently over many years because they deal with issues at the UN of direct concern to IFS include the NGO Committee on the Family, the NGO Committee on Ageing and the NGO Committee on Youth. From time to time IFS has taken the lead in formulating the programmes supported by these groups. Closely related to these committees, all of which are committees sponsored by CONGO, are the CONGO Committee on Mental Health, the CONGO Committee on Education and the CONGO Committee on Human Rights, whose Vice Chair is an IFS representative. IFS participates regularly in the work of these Committees and in some of their sub-committees.

4) Other relevant activities.

The IFS Board meets two (or occasionally four) times a year and always includes on its agenda a report concerning the activities of its representatives at the UN and other international bodies to which it is accredited (such as the Council of Europe) This item provides an opportunity for a written update on all UN activities of concern to IFS and a discussion of the follow-up that the Board as a whole or individual members of IFS should undertake to help implement UN activities. It also is used to instruct IFS representatives on what actions should be taken at the UN and on IFS's international, regional, and bilateral priorities. This discussion also enables IFS representatives to know what support they may expect to receive and what resources (human as well as physical) are available.

The IFS Website (www.ifsnetwork.org) provides another tool for the dissemination of information about the UN. Almost all of the UN Updates, and many of the statements made at the UN are reproduced on the website ad can be easily downloaded and distributed. In addition there is an index on the website that tells the reader of references to the UN.

IFS also publishes a Newsletter which always includes an extract -or a copy - of statements made by IFS representatives at UN meetings.

5. International First Aid Society*

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

INTRODUCTION:

The International First Aid Society (IFAS)was established on 7th January, 1980 in Greece, with a corresponding office established in Nigeria in March 1980.

The Society was incorporated on August 4, 1994. Through a special bilateral agreement of technical co-operation signed with the Federal Government of Nigeria, the Society established her International Operational Headquarters at Abuja, Nigeria in 1997 and co-ordinates her World wide activities through the Abuja office. The Society's office in Greece is still functional but mainly co-ordinates the European activities of the society. The Society has the following aims and purposes:

(1) Promotion, of Primary Health Care with special interest in Africa and the developing countries.

(2) Promotion of basic education for both children and adults, in literacy, human Rights, general knowledge and skills.

(3) Youth Development and empowerment through seminars, workshops and leadership training.

(4) Promotion of International friendship and world Peace through active collaboration and support of the United Nations aims, objectives and purposes.

(5) Teaching and rendering first aid and related services to the needy, in times of peace and war, especially, to victims of accident, natural disaster, war and refugees.

The Society was granted the special category consultative status in 1998 and since then, has been very tenaciously pursuing her stated goals and relating with the United Nations Headquarters and its subsidiary bodies. Since the special category status was granted, the society has added more organizational members in the U.S.A. as follows: (1) IFAS Club of New York (2) IFAS Club of Chicago (3) IFAS Club of Sacramento (4) IFAS Club of Contra Costa and (5) IFAS Club of San Francisco.

The International First Aid Society (IFAS) is an active member of the Conference of Non Governmental Organisations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations - CONGO.

Participation in the ECOSOC and the United Nations Meetings

The International First Aid Society participated in relevant meetings and conferences of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies during this four year period (1 998 to 2001). The Society's Representative attended an international meeting at Dakar, Senegal from 16th to18th February, 1998 organised by the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office with theme "Building partnerships with NGOs through collaboration". The society's Permanent Representative attended the Seoul International Conference of NGOs from October 10 to 16 1999 at

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Olympic Park, Seoul, Korea. The society participated in drafting the Seoul Millennium Declaration of NGOs.

The society's Representative attended the special session on the situation in East Timor organized by the commission on Human Rights on 23rd September, 1999 at the UN Geneva office.

- The society's Permanent Representative and the assistant representative attended the Millennium Forum organized at the United Headquarters, New York, from 22 - 26 May, 2000.

The society participated actively in the 1999 World AIDS campaign and the book launch by Ms Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of UNICEF at Abuja, Nigeria on Wednesday, December 1, 1999.

- At the request of the Assistant Secretary General for External Relations in March 1999, The society submitted a written statement on the Secretary General's Report A/53/170 suggesting ways that NGOs in consultative relationship may relate better with the agencies in the UN system. The society jointly sponsored the Federation of UNESCO Clubs in Nigeria, Akwa Ibom branch in commemoration of the 53rd UNESCO anniversary from 14 - 20 November 1999. The Representative of the society attended the United Nations Conference on social development in Geneva, Switzerland from 26 - 30 June, 2000. The Society participated in the drafting of the communique and millennium declaration. The society's Representative attended the third United Nations Conference on the least developed countries (LDC III) from 14 - 20 May, 2001 in Brussels, Belgium.

The society participated actively in a WHO convened seminar-workshop with NGOs and stake holders in the Health sector on Emergency and Humanitarian action held in Lagos, Nigeria from 26th –28th March, 2002.

The society regularly publishes an informative article on the aims and activities of the United Nations in the society's Newsletter called "The Floga".

The society sponsored and celebrated the following special days and events in all the major cities of Nigeria and in key cities of Greece through seminars and special workshops since 1998 till date.

8th March - United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace.

21st March - International Day for the Elimination of Racial discrimination.

7th April - World Health Day

4th June - International Day for innocent children victims of aggression.

5th June - World Environmental Day

16th June - Day of the African Child

8th September - International Literacy Day.

1st October - International day of older persons.

1st October - International day for the eradication of Poverty.

24th October - United Nations Day.

1st December - World Aids Day.

3rd December - International day of disabled persons.

10th December - Human Rights Day.

1999 - International year of older persons

2001 - International year of Volunteers.

The society assisted many disaster areas in Africa during this period by providing relief materials and First Aid services especially in Nigeria during the bomb explosions in Lagos. Relief materials and medicines were donated to displaced persons in Benue State of Nigeria in the year 2000.

The society has now established an office in New York with a representative appointed to co-ordinate the work. It is hoped that in the next four years, the relationship between the society and the United Nations shall wax stronger.

6. MiraMed Institute*

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

Brief introductory statement

MiraMed is a non-profit, tax exempt public charity providing programs of social protection, education and training for displaced and orphaned children in Russia and coalition- building and human rights advocacy for the prevention of sexual trafficking of girls and young women from Russia. MiraMed Institute was founded by Dr. Juliette Engel, MD in 1991 as an international, non-profit, non-sectarian public charity (501C3 status in USA) to address Russian health and social welfare issues confronting children and women at risk-primarily orphans and young women vulnerable to international sex traffickers. For the first five years of its existence, MiraMed's focus was on health care for women and provision of humanitarian aid to orphanages. The organization established the first Western-style birthing centre in Moscow and was responsible for training hundreds of Russian doctors in Western birthing methods. After establishing a full-time year round presence in Russia (office in Moscow) in 1996, MiraMed began focusing more energy on the problems facing Russian orphans when they are released at age 17. It currently operates four different "MiraMed Independent Living and Social Adaptation Centres" (MILSACs) in Russia, helping almost 1000 orphans ages 15-22 to learn the skills needed to re-enter society as productive adults.

Since orphan graduates are so vulnerable to the predatory tactics of sexual traffickers, MiraMed also began Russia's first anti-trafficking educational program in Russia--with funding support from UNIFEM and the U.S. State Department (Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs). In 1999, MiraMed created "The Angel Coalition", a consortium of Russian and NGO's from former Soviet satellite countries working together to educate the public, government and civic sectors about the magnitude of the sexual trafficking crisis in Russia. In 2001, MiraMed and The Angel Coalition conducted Russia's first, largest and most successful multi-media, public education anti-trafficking campaign. The project reached more than 30 million Russians and distributed more than 600,000 pieces of literature, including

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hundreds of copies of a UN produced radio series about trafficking. Since being granted ECOSOC status, MiraMed has grown from a full time staff of 7 to more than 25 and its budget has more than tripled to approximately $400,000 going into 2002.

Participation in ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies and/or other UN meetings

Since 1998 MiraMed has maintained active participation in ongoing UN NGO bodies:

- UNICEF Committee on the Girl Child,

- Committee on the Status of Women (Chair of Caucus on Women's Global Poverty during Commission on Status of Women),

- Task force to end violence against women.

Each of the above has significant constituencies that highlight the mission of ECOSOC – to engage in world service through cooperation with peoples' groups. MiraMed has worked steadily to connect MiraMed's strong works in Russia with the working agenda of United Nations bodies.

Cooperation with UN bodies and specialized agencies

MiraMed played a significant role in the UNICEF/ECPAT "Regional Consultation on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Canada, Mexico and USA," December 2001

Other relevant activities

i. This entire report shows ample, consistent action implementing the Secretary General's Resolution to move against the global buying, selling and trafficking of women and girls.

ii. In Summer 2001 MiraMed UN began a major planning process to organize and sponsor an NGO panel at the U.N. Johannesburg, South Africa Summit, to take place in August 2002.

iii. MiraMed UN organized two solidarity/educational journeys to Russia with NGO leaders: Summer 2000 and Summer 200 1. These journeys specifically highlighted and strengthened connections between United Nations work in New York and MiraMed field work in Russia.

Language versions of organization's publications, newsletters,

Publications of MiraMed Institute's newsletters are in English and/or Russian.

Summary of activities for 1998

In 1998, after receiving Special Consultative Status in ECOSOC, MiraMed hired a UN representative who raised funds for her salary and also for a New York office. MiraMed successfully delivered three tons of humanitarian aid to four orphanages in 1998 and expanded its orphanage Summer Volunteer Program to include Uglich Orphanage. Uglich is a small rural town about 300 km from Moscow. Becoming aware of the growing and widespread practice of trafficking orphanage girls into

sexual slavery overseas, MiraMed developed its first program to begin an anti-sexual trafficking education campaign for highest risk girls.

Summary of activities for 1999

In 1999, MiraMed Institute began a pilot self-enterprise program at Uglich Orphanage and coordinated the development of a larger program model of orphanage self-enterprise that now employs both orphans and orphan graduates. Anti-sex trafficking work continued with a UNIFEM funded national research project; formation of the first national anti- trafficking coalition in Russia (The Angel Coalition) and development of the first regional multi-media anti-trafficking advertising campaign in Russia. Humanitarian aid increased to orphanages with over 7 tons delivered in 1999, all with 100% success. Extending its efforts for the social protection of children, MiraMed pioneered the development of Moscow's first centre for social adaptation and independent living. The program began with 9 children.

Summary of activities for 2000

In 2000, MiraMed was awarded a U.S. Department of State contract to expand and train the coalition of anti-trafficking Russian NGO's and by the end of the year, 43 different Russian NGO's had become part of The Angel Coalition. Throughout the year, MiraMed also provided a series of workshops on organizational development, media, community coalition building and campaign development training to Angel NGO's in six different regions as a precursor to an anti- trafficking campaign. In recognition of its outstanding anti-trafficking work, MiraMed received the President's Award from Soroptimists International, which it shared with UNIFEM.

Summary of activities for 2001

In 2001, MiraMed continued its anti-trafficking work with the Angel Coalition, now registered as an independent Russian international NGO, to coordinate and help produce Russia's first multi- media, multi-regional anti-trafficking public education campaign (May - August). New MILSACs were opened in Smolensk, Uglich and St. Petersburg with renewed funding from Starr Foundation and the Family Foundation. At the end of the year, there were more than 600 children involved with the MILSAC program. Twelve more people joined the staff and the budget grew by 1/3.

7. World Organization against Torture*

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

1. The Geneva-based World Organization against Torture (OMCT) today constitutes the main international coalition of non-governmental organizations dedicated to fighting torture, summary executions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, psychiatric confinement for political purposes and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. When the SOS-Torture network was set up in 1986, the majority of its 48 member organizations were based in industrialized countries and tended to promote and defend human rights in third world countries, rather than concerning themselves with respect for these rights in

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their own countries. An awareness of this imbalance led the Executive Council and the International Secretariat of OMCT to set priorities and decide on two steps: to expand the SOS-Torture network in areas where its action was most needed and to set up two delegations, one in Europe, the other in the United States. Sixteen years later, the network comprises 259 member organizations in 87 countries, most of these organizations being located in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

2. OMCT always participates very actively in the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights. Between 1998 and 2001, OMCT presented statements on the following agenda items:

1998: item 3 (Organization of the work of the session); item 9 (Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission; (a) Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms); item 10 (Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world); item 19 (Drafting of a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms) and item 20 (Rights of the child);

1999: item 3 (Organization of the work of the session); item 8 (Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine); item 9 (Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world); item 11 (Civil and political rights, including the questions of: (a) Torture and detention); item 12 (Integration of the human rights of women and the gender perspective: (a) Violence against women); item 13 (Rights of the child) and item 17 (Promotion and protection of human rights: (b) Human rights defenders);

2000: item 8 (Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine); item 9 (Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world); item 11 (Civil and political rights, including the questions of: (a) Torture and detention); item 12 (Integration of the human rights of women and the gender perspective: (a) Violence against women); item 13 (Rights of the child) and item 17 (Promotion and protection of human rights: (b) Human rights defenders);

2001: item 8 (Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine); item 9 (Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world); item 10 (Economic, social and cultural rights); item 11 (Civil and political rights, including the questions of: (a) Torture and detention); item 12 (Integration of the human rights of women and the gender perspective: (a) Violence against women); item 13 (Rights of the child) and item 17 (Promotion and protection of human rights: (b) Human rights defenders).

At the sessions of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (formerly the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities) held between 1998 and 2001, OMCT likewise presented statements under the following agenda items:

1998: item 4 (The realization of economic, social and cultural rights), item 5 (The implementation of the human rights of women) and item 11 (Situation regarding the promotion, full realization and protection of the rights of children and youth);

1999: item 5 (The implementation of human rights with regard to women) and item 9 (The administration of justice and human rights);

2000: item 9 (The administration of justice and human rights);

2001: item 2 (Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms), item 6 (Other human rights issues (a) Women and human rights).

The organization also made a statement to the working group on the working methods and activities of transnational corporations.

3. In its daily struggle against torture and other serious violations of human rights, OMCT collaborates closely with United Nations conventional and extra-conventional mechanisms. As far as conventional mechanisms are concerned, OMCT participates actively in the sessions of the various treaty-monitoring bodies. Accordingly, between 1998 and 2001, OMCT presented more than 50 reports to various United Nations committees (Human Rights Committee, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Committee against Torture, Committee on the Rights of the Child, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination). Representatives of the organization have regularly taken part in meetings of the pre-sessional working group of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, at which they have presented the conclusions and recommendations contained in the organization's reports. In addition, working documents were submitted to the Committee during the days of general discussion devoted to State violence against children (September 2000) and violence against children within the family and in school (September 2001). Similarly, representatives of the organization took part in sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, at which the conclusions and recommendations of OMCT reports were presented to the experts. Furthermore OMCT (by itself or together with other organizations) has arranged briefings for the experts of the Committee against Torture. The purpose of submitting reports and participating in committee meetings is to assist the experts when they consider reports by States. Moreover, OMCT has produced several documents containing analyses of the definition of torture (article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment) in relation to violence against children, the integration of a gender perspective and infringements of economic, social and cultural rights.

OMCT, by virtue of its mandate, works very closely with the Special Procedures of the Commission on Human Rights. The urgent statements circulated by OMCT are therefore sent as a matter of course to the thematic mechanisms concerned, namely the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its cause and

consequences. These statements are also forwarded to the country mechanisms as appropriate.

4. (i) OMCT, through its dealings with the member organizations of the SOS-Torture network, not only promotes the conveying of information from these organizations to the international system, but also ensures that all the pertinent resolutions adopted by the various bodies are circulated to the organizations concerned. This is done either by means of publications, or through training sessions in various continents.

(ii) The International Secretariat of OMCT is in daily contact with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Every day, it sends urgent requests for intervention to the mechanisms and receives from them requests for further information or replies from Governments. In addition to holding numerous meetings with United Nations representatives in the field, the International Secretariat in Geneva collaborates extremely closely with all the officials of the Office of the High Commissioner. This fruitful collaboration is reflected in initiatives such as the International Conference on Children, Torture and Other Forms of Violence, which OMCT organized in Tampere from 27 to 30 November 2001. This conference was attended by Mrs. Mary Robinson, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Peter Burns, the Chairman of the Committee against Torture, Mr. Jacob Doek, Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and many representatives of international institutions within the United Nations system.

(iii) In addition to the documents prepared for the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the alternative reports prepared for the treaty-monitoring committees (from 15 to 30, depending on the year), the Secretariat regularly draws up substantive documents on specific topics. For example, in the run-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban (28 August-7 September 2001) and during the follow-up to this summit, OMCT published several documents concerning in particular criminal justice and racism. By way of a contribution to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Children (8-10 May 2002), OMCT also drafted several substantive documents, which were widely circulated.

(iv) Since 1986, OMCT's Urgent Assistance Programme to Victims of Torture has been given financial support from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT). In 1999 and 2000, OMCT received backing from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in connection with the conducting of a worldwide survey on violence against women.

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Addendum

Contents

		Page
1.	All India Women's Education Fund Association	2
2.	Association internationale des mouvements familiaux de formation rurale	4
3.	International Association for Religious Freedom	7
4.	International Association for Volunteer Effort	10
5.	International Council of Women	12
6.	Japan Federation of Bar Associations	15
7.	Korean Institute for Women and Politics	17
8.	CITYNET — Regional Network of Local Authorities	20
9.	Rural Women Environmental Protection Association	25

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1. All India Women's Education Fund Association*

(Special consultative status granted in 1999)

AIWEFA was established in 1929 to promote the cause of women's education in India. Since then it has expanded its activities for greater advocacy and to empower women through education and capacity building, information, income generation and legal awareness. As an organization committed to elevating women's status in Society, AIWEFA has formed a network of sister organizations to promote development goals nationwide. AIWEFA had a membership of 191 members comprising, 188 national and 3 international members in 1999. The additional members since 1999 include eighty-three (83) national members and seven (7) international members from New York, Geneva, Bangkok and Myanmar taking the total current membership to 281. AIWEFA's resources comprise membership fees and contributions. These are supplemented with resources raised from donors, largely in the corporate sector and some grants from the Government. Most of the funds from the donors are for specific projects. AIWEFA facilitates and monitors implementation of projects. AIWEFA utilized its entitlement to receive funds from a foreign donor, namely Ford Foundation, in foreign currency (US$) in 1999 by undertaking a two-year project.

Participation in ECOSOC subsidiary body conferences/other United Nations meetings

1999 Asia Pacific Regional NGO Symposium at Bangkok, September.

International Conference of CONGO "Role of NGOs in 21st Century", 9-15 October, Seoul, South Korea.

2000 United Nations 44th Session on CSW and Preparation for U.N.GASS (United Nations General Assembly Special Session), 28 February and 17 March, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Half day Panel Discussion "From Words to Action" 17 March, United Nations Church Center, New York. President, AIWEFA was in the Chair. AIWEFA representative was included as a panelist.

Commonwealth Heads of States meeting, April, New Delhi. NGO deliberations with Women's Affairs Ministers' Meeting to evaluate commonwealth plan of action preceding the Beijing+5. UNGASS NGO deliberations and interventions on Poverty and Human Rights.

23rd Special Session of United Nations General Assembly – Beijing+5, "Women 2000: Gender, Equality, Development and Peace for 21st Century", 5-9 June, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

2001 Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, 30 July-17 August, Geneva.

* Report is being issued without formal editing.

2002 Women in the Political Process, 7-8 January, Katmandu, Nepal

46th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 4-15 March, New York

58th Session of the Commission on Human Rights, 18 March-26 April, United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

27th United Nations General Assembly special session on children, 8-10 May, United Nations Headquarters, New York

Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, 29 July-16 August, Geneva

2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, 26 August-4 September, Johannesburg, South Africa

Astan Civil Society Forum, United Nations/NGO Partnerships for Democratic Governance: Building Capacities and Networks for Human Rights and Sustainable Development, CONGO meet, 9-13 December, Bangkok, Thailand

Capacity Development Workshops and Fourth Global Forum on Reinventing Government, 10-13 December, Marrakech, Morocco

Collaboration with UN Organizations in India

AIWEFA representatives have participated in UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF organized Beijing+5 and the follow up meeting of the World Development Summit, consultations in India and New York. AIWEFA representatives have been associated with the preparation of the NGO report for Beijing+5 and Women, Health and Development, Country Profile - India, for the South East Asian Regional Office (SEARO) of WHO. AIWEFA representatives have also participated in the meetings of NGOs for the preparation of the 10th Five Year Plan Document of India.

AIWEFA facilitated an NGO consultation at New Delhi on the gender analysis of the Budget of the Government of India at a meeting sponsored by UNIFEM in January 2002. The gender analysis of the previous years' Budgets were studied to make recommendations to the Government of India. AIWEFA participated in a meeting jointly convened by UNIFEM and Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women in February 2002. The theme of the meeting was "Voice of Civil Society". It had a good participation of Members of Parliament chaired by the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women with a special address by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The attendance of AIWEFA representatives at the NGOs' symposium at Bangkok in September, 1999 attendance at the Prepcom and UNGASS at New York in the year 2000, attendance at the meeting at Kathmandu on Women in the Political Process, the meetings in 2002 for Child Rights, Marrakech, were sponsored by the UN Organizations.

Relevant activities: Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions:

AIWEFA undertook a legal literacy programme for school children in New Delhi and completed it successfully. This was followed by a legal awareness project for women in two backward districts of Haryana, namely Nuh and Farrukhnagar which had a literacy of less than 5% for women. The project was supported by the

Ford Foundation for two years between 1999 and 2001. It was a cascading training project for Legal Awareness in 19 villages of Haryana accompanied by the health and Nutrition camps. Two counselling centers were set up to provide free advocacy to women in need.

In commemoration of the end of the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child, AIWEFA and other NGOs held a workshop on 8 December 2000 at the India International Center, New Delhi and resolved to work intensively on the goals for development of the girl child. The meeting focused attention on the declining sex ratio, female-foeticide and the steps needed to tackle the situation. Further analysis of the sex ratio and the status of the girl child engaged the attention of AIWEFA and other NGOs in several meetings since then. On 17 January 2001 AIWEFA joined the Global Network of Religions working for Child Rights. In July 2001 AIWEFA became a founder/charter member of the India Alliance of Child Rights. AIWEFA as a founder member of the National Forum on Women's Rights participated in the organization of the seminar on "National Policy – 50/50 Gender Balance," 17-18 August 2001, at Parliament House Annex, New Delhi followed by another workshop on the subject at Cochin on 19-20 April 2002.

AIWEFA sponsored two women's teams from Madhya Pradesh to 'Annapurna Mahila Mandal' for training in income generation skills and micro-credit. The trained women have since established their micro- enterprises. AIWEFA initiated a Newsletter in 2002 and released two issues. AIWEFA is currently updating directory of NGOs "On Common Grounds" launched in 1995 with assistance from Ford Foundation. In partnership with Sat Krishna Trust, women's empowerment and capacity building project has been initiated in Narsinghpur, Haryana. Two more villages in Gurgaon District have been adopted for initiating sustainable development with funding from Gas Authority of India Limited. The primary survey of these two villages and two other villages has been completed. A project for computer literacy in Government schools has been taken up in collaboration with the Mahanagar Telephone Limited Who has provided 10 computers including free Internet and telephone connections for 5 primary Schools. A series of three workshops at New Delhi, Bangalore and Indore were organized for discussing the use of Information Technology for achieving Development goals. AIWEFA organized the preparation of a document "Vision 2005" for identifying the various activities to be undertaken and the challenges to be faced by the Government and the Civil Society for this purpose.

2. Association internationale des mouvements familiaux de formation rurale*

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

1. **Brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization**

(i) Geographical membership. Since the admission of the Association internationale des mouvements familiaux de formation rurale (AIMFR) to special consultative status with the United Nations, membership has increased.

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- In Latin America: Many rural training centres have been established in the following countries:

  Brazil: The rural training centres are grouped into two organizations: The União Nacional das Escolas Familias Agricolas do Brasil (UNEFAB) (whose members include the Movimiento de Educação Promocional do Espirito Santo (MEPES), the Associação das Escolas das Comunidades e Familias Agricolas da Bahia (AECOFABA) and several isolated training centres) and the Associação Regional das Casas Familiares Rurais (ARCAFAR North and South). In September 2002, these two organizations decided to form a single Brazilian body and adopted the term "CEFFAs" for all centres using sandwich courses. There are currently 217 rural training centre associations using the titles Casa Familiar Rural (CFR) and Escola Familia Agricola (EFA).

  Guatemala: Since the admission of AIMFR to special consultative status in 1998, the number of rural training centres has increased from 6 to 26.

  Chile: There are 7 rural training centres using sandwich courses; together, they make up the Instituto de Educación Rural (IER).

  Argentina: There are currently 38 training centres under the Asociación para la Promoción de Escuelas de la Familia Agricola (APEFA) and the Fondation Marzano.

  Uruguay: There are 3 rural training centres under the Asociación Uruguaya de Escuelas Familiares Agrarias (AUEFA).

  New projects are also under way in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic.

- In Africa: Like many other cooperation organizations, AIMFR has encountered many problems in Africa in recent years. This has not prevented it from maintaining a large number of rural training centres in the Central African Republic (6), Congo (5), Rwanda (4), Togo (24), Senegal (45) and Chad (4) and establishing new ones in Cameroon (5), Benin (3), Burkina Faso (2), Mauritius (1), Morocco (2) and Mali (1). Other centres have re-opened in Madagascar.

- In Asia: Since the admission of AIMFR to special consultative status in 1998, 4 rural training centres have been established in the Philippines and efforts to establish such centres are under way in Viet Nam.

- In North America: A rural training centre was established in the province of Quebec, Canada, in 2000.

- In Europe: There are currently over 500 rural training centres in Spain, France, Italy and Portugal. Relations are being established with several Eastern European countries, including Poland, Lithuania, Romania and Hungary.

(ii) Changes in sources of funding

From the financial point of view (resources and expenses), with the exception of membership dues and financing for a number of one-time activities, there has been no change in the Association's financial structure.

Through negotiation, AIMFR has expanded its training programmes and now offers an undergraduate degree (*licence*) in education (through sandwich courses) in

cooperation with the University of Tours (France), the University of Lisbon (Portugal) and the University of Brasilia (Brazil).

(iii) Affiliation to an international NGO in consultative status

The Association has maintained relations with United Nations agencies, including the Economic and Social Council, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva.

(a) Economic and Social Council (New York) — Special consultative status

The Vice-President participated in: the May 1998 meeting of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, at which the granting of consultative status to additional organizations was discussed; the forty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 1999; in July 1999, a meeting of the Council on the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century, to which NGOs were invited, and a meeting of the Council with the European Union to discuss European social policy objectives for the period 2000-2015; the forty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2000; and the organizational session of the Council, held in New York, in January 2001 and January 2002.

(b) FAO (Rome) — Liaison status

The Vice-President participated in a November 1998 meeting, held in Rome, at which the programme of work of FAO for the next 15 years was prepared; and in the thirtieth session of the Conference and the one hundred and seventeenth session of the Council in November 1999. In February 2000, he met with the Director-General of FAO to discuss the participation of AIMFR in the "D" training programme of FAO. In November 2001, he attended the one hundred and twenty-first session of the Council.

(c) UNESCO (Paris) — Informal relations status

In September 1999, the Secretary-General of AIMFR, Gilbert Forgeard, participated in the launching of the International Year for the Culture of Peace (2000) campaign. In October 1999, he attended the thirtieth session of the General Conference.

(d) Council of Europe (Strasbourg) — Consultative status

(e) IFAD

During his February 2000 visit to FAO in Rome, the Vice-President of AIMFR, Aimé Caekelbergh, also met with FIDA officials.

2. **Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings**

See paragraph 1 above.

3. **Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies**

(a) AIMFR cooperated with FAO at the AIMFR World Congress on the theme "Let's Build our Future Together", held in Brussels on 22 and 23 November 2000; one-day workshops on training, solidarity and development were held (see

attached report). The event was attended by 460 officials and young people from rural training centre associations of various countries throughout the world.

(b) AIMFR participated in various initiatives proposed at the FAO World Food Summit concerning the preparation of a charter on the right to food.

4. Other relevant activities

(i) Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

See paragraph 3 (b) above on action in connection with the right to food.

(ii) Consultations and coordination with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

(iii) Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat

AIMFR submitted comments to the Assistant Secretary-General for External Relations regarding the report of the Secretary-General on arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system (A/57/170), submitted to the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-third session under item 58 of the provisional agenda.

(iv) Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration ...

AIMFR collaborated with FAO experts on the question of training for rural youths.

3. International Association for Religious Freedom*

(General consultative status granted in 1995)

1. Introduction

In 2000, the International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) celebrated the centenary of its founding in Boston in May 1900 as an association of individuals and groups who share a commitment to work for freedom of religion or belief through interfaith understanding and Co-operation. At the end of 2002, the IARF had 100 member groups, 11 national chapters, plus an estimated 1,500 individual members in over 30 countries. Member groups have increased by some 20% since the submission of the last report (1995-1998), but individual membership as such has declined. The programmes of the IARF have been re-organized under the new International Council (Aug. 1999-2002), and the new General Secretary, who assumed office in April 2000. After a worldwide consultation of the membership, a Strategic Plan (2001-07), including an overall statement of purpose, was adopted by the Council in March 2001. The purpose is derived from Article 18 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and is, in part, as follows: "The purpose of the International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) is to work for freedom of religion and belief because it is a precious human right that potentially enables the best within our religious lives, or our search for truth or

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enlightenment, to flourish. It requires:

- *Freedom from oppressive interference or discrimination by the state, government or Society's institutions on the grounds of religion or belief*
- *Mutual understanding, respect and the promotion of harmony, or at least "tolerance", between communities or individuals of different religions or belief*
- *An essential accountability by religious communities to ensure that their own practices uphold the fundamental dignity and human rights of their members and others*

IARF's activities have been planned and supervised by regional offices, which, by 2002, were located in Bangalore (India), Budapest (Hungary), Dumaguette (Philippines), New York & Massachusetts (USA), and Tokyo (Japan). Oversight of these offices is managed by the organization's International Secretariat, which is based in Oxford, England. Financially, the IARF is principally supported by its membership, but has received one major project grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in the time period covered by this report.

2. ECOSOC Role & UN Interventions

The IARF received category II consultative status with ECOSOC in 1972 and general consultative status in 1995. It last submitted a quadrennial report (1995-98) in 1999. From 1996 until August 2002, the IARF has been represented at meetings of both the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub commission on the Promotion and the Protection of Human Rights in Geneva. IARF representatives expressed concern for situations and victims of religious persecution and intolerance at UN forums. Interventions made at the Commission on Human Rights during the years 1999-2002 were made on the following agenda items:

1999: Interventions on the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms (item 9), on the question of religious intolerance as relates to civil and political rights (item 11e), on the integration of the human rights of women (item 12), and on the question of minorities with reference to groups and particular individuals (item 14b).

2000: Interventions on all same items as above.

2001: Interventions on items 9, 11e, and 14b.

2002: Interventions on items 9, 14b and, additionally, on the rights of the child (point 13)

Interventions made at the Sub-Commission on Human Rights were on protection of minorities (item 8) in 1999 and on the violation of human rights (item 2) in 2000 and 2001.

3. Co-operation with UN Bodies: Supporting the Special Rapporteur

On 5th December 2001, the new IARF representative resident in Geneva, was instrumental in re-starting the Geneva Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief and became its Secretary. One of the primary objectives of this committee is to support the work of he UN Special Rapporteur on questions of freedom of religion or belief. Meetings have been held approximately every six weeks since the end of

2001 and a Hearing with the Special Rapporteur and others was arranged at the 58th session of the Commission on Human Rights in April 2002. A particular effort has been made to encourage joint statements by NGOs both at the 58th session and in preparation for the 59th session. Co-operation with the work of the Special Rapporteur has involved regular meetings with the IARF representatives in Geneva, especially in relation to the "International Consultative Conference on School Education in Relation with Freedom of Religion and Belief, Tolerance, and Non-Discrimination," which was held in Madrid, Spain in November 2001. IARF also worked with the Special Rapporteur in December 2002 in the framework of a meeting sponsored by the *Oslo Coalition for Freedom of Religion or Belief*.

4. Other Activities in Support of the UN

In November 2001, IARF put considerable efforts into supporting activities to celebrate and promote the 20th Anniversary of the 1981 *UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief*. IARF's South Asia Coordinating Council organized, for example, a public function with prominent speakers from different faith traditions at a Sikh venue in Delhi, and IARF has printed the 1981 *Declaration* in poster form for distribution, including as a poster centerfold in the publication *"IARF World"*. In New York, the IARF consistently supports the NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief. IARF representatives attend these meetings regularly and are involved every year in planning activities to observe the anniversary of the *Declaration* in November. Two members of IARF worked as conveners on the topic 'Religion' for the UN Millennium Forum in 2000.

In reference to the UN-sponsored Madrid conference noted above, IARF's International Secretariat assembled a delegation of six persons, including three members with special expertise in education. Our researcher commissioned and carefully edited a booklet of eleven essays to inform delegates on the models and practice of religious education in schools from Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and the Americas. This booklet has been distributed at various UN and NGO forums. Finally, in 2002, the IARF held its triennial Congress in Budapest, Hungary. UN Special Rapporteur, Prof. Abdelfattah Amor, was the principal guest speaker and Prof. Kevin Boyle, Senior Adviser to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, served as a panel moderator.

5. Communications: The *IARF World* is a regular newsletter distributed to membership and other interested parties. It is published twice a year with 4,000 copies produced on each occasion. Specific articles commenting on UN work in the period covered by this report (1999-2002) include:

- "IARF General Secretary Joins Special Rapporteur for UN Address," Issue #1, 1999
- "IARF at the UN in Geneva," April 2000
- "Revival of the NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief," and "20th Anniversary Remembered," (with poster pullout on Declaration) Oct. 2001
- "IARF Makes an Impact in Madrid," "Re-Launch of Geneva-based Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief," and "20th Anniversary Remembered in India," March 2002

IARF's web site (at www.iarf.net) has a UN page reporting on activities at the UN in both New York and Geneva. A 'Global Issues' link also summarizes situations of religious persecution around the world with information gathered from reputable news sources and cited accordingly. These reports are updated quarterly.

4. International Association for Volunteer Effort*

(Special consultative status granted in 1987)

The Organisation IAVE aims to promote and support the development of volunteering world-wide as a key building block of civil Society, and to celebrate the achievements of volunteers It is a global network *of* volunteers and volunteer organizations, with members in over 90 countries and in every world region. The membership in developing countries is bigger than in developed countries, where there are more likely to be strong indigenous support structures fox volunteering based around a national volunteer center and or a network of local volunteer centers. IAVE has a very small secretariat, with only one part-time paid post at present, and is almost entirely dependent on the volunteer commitment of its members and office-bearers. In the interests of efficiency and economy IAVE has introduced a new Board structure based on regional elections with a small number of additional Board positions to bring in special expertise on key current priorities – at present *these* are youth volunteering, corporate volunteering, national volunteer centers, and international organizations which engage volunteers.

In 1998 IAVE produced its first strategic plan, which was reviewed in 2001 at the end of the International Year. A new Strategic Plan for 2002-06 was published in March 2002, committing the organization to four strategic objectives; (i) to position IAVE as a leadership organization for volunteering world-wide; (ii) to develop global networks to focus on relevant global issues; (iii) to develop a global membership reflecting the breadth and diversity of volunteering; (iv) to ensure good governance through efficient and effective management.

The UN International Year of volunteers, 2001

IAVE played a major part in the promotion of the International Year of Volunteers, encouraging its members to support the year, and to use it as an opportunity to showcase volunteering in new ways. IAVE members around the world played their part in the outstanding success of the Year, sewing on IAVE Committees, negotiating resources from Government and the business sector, and organizing events. IAVE was honored to be represented at the opening ceremony for the Year in the UN General Assembly in New York in November 2000, and also at the meeting of the General Assembly in November 2002, which approved the second Resolution in support of volunteering. The IAVE World Volunteering Conference in 200 1 was recognized as the opening event of the Year. Held in Amsterdam and hosted by the Netherlands Volunteer Centre, it attracted 1800 delegates from 160 countries, and was a well-balanced mix of celebration and serious reflection on the future of volunteering. The conference opened with a video message from Kofi Annan, and was honored by a visit From the Queen of the Netherlands. We were delighted also to welcome Gillian Sorensen and Sharon

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Capeling-Alakija. The conference approved a new Universal Declaration on Volunteering, and produced a Global Agenda for Action. IAVE was well represented at the UNV Conference for IAVE Committees in Geneva in October 2001, and at the follow-up seminar in Bonn in 2002, and has been proactive in publicizing the UN Resolutions of 2001 and 2002. IAVE closed the Year with an International Youth Summit in Tokyo, hosted by IAVE Japan.

Developing Partnerships

A Memorandum of Understanding is now in place between UNV, IAVE and Civicus, recognizing common interests and committing the organisations to work together from time to time. A meeting in Bonn in early July 2003 will identify the primary targets for cooperation. IAVE also has MoU's with Points of Light Foundaton in the USA, with the Association for Volunteer Administration, and with the European Volunteer Centre. It is also a named Strategic Partner in the new *Engage* initiative, an international partnership to promote and extend corporate volunteering as a key element of Corporate Social Responsibility.

IAVE Conferences

The IAVE World Volunteering Conference in 2002 was held in Seoul, Korea. The theme, *Volunteers: Reaching Out For Peace and Reconciliation*, attracted over 1000 delegates from 60 countries, including 130 Young volunteers from 45 countries. The President of South Korea opened the conference, and the President of East Timor gave the opening keynote address. In a new arrangement with the Institute for Volunteering Research in London, a selection of the papers from the conference will be published as a special issue of their journal *Voluntary Action*.

Between *1999* and *2002* six IAVE regional or sub-regional conferences were held in Asia-Pacific, Latin America, North America, Europe and Africa. All IAVE conferences are hosted and managed by local committees. They are very effective means *of* raising awareness of the importance and impact of volunteering, draw leaders from the public and private sectors into the volunteering community, and offer a unique opportunity for volunteer leaders to build their skills and to learn from colleagues around the world.

Other Activities

IAVE members include individuals, organisations and corporate bodies. In addition, the number of affiliated national associations, each with their own members, continues to grow. The IAVE newsletter is translated by volunteers into Spanish, French and Japanese, making it a useful communication tool for sharing of new ideas and for problem solving. IAVE also has a volunteer liaison representative who attends all UN public information meetings for NGO's and provides regular reports for the IAVE Board and newsletter on UN activities. IAVE's Presidents and Board members have presented papers in international and national conferences on a wide range of topics. Examples include:

Museums Conference, Mexico, 2002

EURAG 17th International Conference, Milan, 2002

Scottish Symposium on Volunteering, Edinburgh, 2001

Volunteering After IAVE, Melbourne, 2002

IAVE Commemorative Conference, Tokyo, 2001

Volunteering and Civil Society, Karlsruhe, 2002

World Civil Society Forum, Geneva, 2002

UN DPI NGO Conferences, New York, 2000 & 2001

IAVE is actively engaged in exploring the connections between volunteering, civil Society and social, capital, and the President has presented two papers on this in the current year at conferences in Northern Ireland and in Chile Papers have been published in research journalist in Australia and the United Kingdom. In support of youth volunteering all IAVE conferences now include a youth track or youth forum. The two young volunteers on IAVE's Board have represented the organization at conferences in Egypt, Japan and Spain

5. International Council of Women*

(General consultative status granted in 1947)

Aims and Purposes

According to its Constitution, The International Council of Women, founded in 1888, aims to unite women of all Nations, Races, Religions or Cultural Traditions for a common action, to promote equality between Women and Men and also to promote sustainable Development and work in favor of achieving Peace through the peaceful resolution of conflicts. The ICW was already in relationship with the League of Nations and was one of the international organizations in the first group of 39 accepted into Non Governmental Consultative Status with ECOSOC in 1947. It was promoted to Category one Consultative Status in 1969. Moreover the International Council of Women was admitted in special relationship with ILO as early as 1960 and WHO in 1981. Through its international network, the ICW is able to offer a well-adapted structure for dissemination of information, ideas and decisions adopted by the different bodies of the United Nations. The ICW is currently engaged in mainstreaming the gender issues in all spheres of human activities and therefore able to report on the difficulties met by women of the grassroots.

Composition

At present the International Council of Women is composed of 61 National Councils of Women in the same number of States. Since our last report in 1998, new councils have joined the organization and others have disappeared due to wars and political critical situations. All the NC Constitutions should be based on the same principles as expressed in the ICW Constitution. Before affiliation is granted, those National Councils have to show their will to adhere to those principles and also be representative of the women of the Country. This commitment is not always an easy one, the National Council of South Africa, whose women joined the ICW in 1913, had to fight to maintain its plural racial nature until Apartheid was dismantled. Now the National Council is mainstreaming the gender issues brought by the change of system and the references to the customary law.

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Participation in United Nations Summits, Conferences, Meetings Commissions

The ICW is conscious of the privilege of being in relationship with the ECOSOC and the UN system, which is the sole institution, empowered to keep Peace in the world and without peace no progress will ever be possible.

The ICW presents an efficient network ready to disseminate the Resolutions, Decisions and other texts adopted by the United Nations and, on the other hand, the ICW is able to bring to the public attention the voices of weaker women groups who have not at their disposal the means or making their voices heard. The ICW was able to accredit representatives to all the World Conferences organized by the UN during the last four years and intends to continue its collaboration on the different subjects within its National Councils.

The ICW took part in the most important events organized in the different Headquarters of the UN: preparatory Committees, Committees sessions, all the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission of Human Rights and its subsidiary organs, the Sub Commission for Protection of Human Rights. Alliteratively the ICW representatives followed the ECOSOC sessions in New York and Geneva.

They also took park in the Conference held in UNGASS on the implementation of the 1995 Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen+5), Geneva 2000.

UNGASS for an overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda (Istanbul+5) New York, 2001.

UNGASS on HIV/AIDS, New York, 2001.

UNGASS on Children, New York, 2002.

UNIDO General Conferences and sessions of the Industrial Development Board, Vienna.

UNDCP: all sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna.

UNODCCP: all sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna.

UN-Habitat: all sessions or the Commission of UNCHS and UN-Habitat, Nairobi.

Preparatory Committees and World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related intolerance, held in Durban, 2001.

Preparatory Committees and World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, 2002.

UNFCCC: Framework Convention on Climate Change - Conference of the parties, held in Bonn, Marrakech, New Delhi.

UNEP: sessions of the Governing Council, Nairobi.

UNHCR, different sessions organized by the High Commissioner, Geneva.

WHO, World Health Assembly, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th sessions, Geneva.

ILO, General Conference, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th sessions, Geneva.

FAO: all FAO Conferences, Councils of the FAO, Committees on World Food security, Committee on Fisheries, World Food Days, Rome

FAO: World Food Summit, Five Years later, 2002, Rome

UNESCO, General Conferences, 30th and 31st, Paris

Moreover the ICW team in Geneva is taking part in the Preparatory Committees set up by the ITU for the coming World Summit on Information Society (December 2003).

The ICW is following with the greatest interest the peaceful revolution bringing women at the same level as men, especially inside the UN system.

To implement this objective, the ICW is appointing a network of accredited representatives to the ECOSOC and UN Specialized Agencies and Bodies. Representatives are also active with Regional Economic Commissions in Europe, Asia & the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. In order to work in accordance with the UN System four regional groupings of National Councils have been set up:

In Europe, the European Center of ICW (ECICW) has consultative status with the Council of Europe and has a leading role between NGO's; it's one of the founders of the European Women's Lobby. All legislation relating to equality of opportunity for women and men is closely studied and monitored and recommendations are made to the European Commission.

In America: the Regional Council of the Americas (RCA) and in Asia (Asia Regional Council - ARC) and Pacific the National Councils are also active in this field. Unhappily in Africa, despite repeated tentative, the political instability did not yet allow the ICW to build the same links.

The four groups are holding regular meetings to discuss their own problems and report back to the triennial statutory General Assembly.

Other relevant activities

The ICW has set up a system of small development projects organized by women, for women and with the help of women. A special development fund has been created to received grants and manage financial aspects enabling local Women's Associations to initiate relevant activities aimed at improving the life of their communities, e.g. with better food and nutrition, water supplies and schooling, or creating small income generating projects.

In the same field of action, the ICW is cooperating with four sister organizations called the "Five-O" to help implementing more ambitious projects.

Financial resources

Annual fees, decided by the General Assembly, are paid by the National Councils to keep the Headquarters working; and occasionally the ICW receives subventions from UN Agencies to help specific actions.

During past years some legacies were also bestowed for special purposes, such as for helping translations, or publications by donators. The ICW is publishing a quarterly review both in English and French.

6. Japan Federation of Bar Associations*

(Special consultative status granted in 1999)

1. Introduction

The Japan Federation of Bar Associations (JFBA) aims, in view of protection of fundamental human rights and of realization of social justice, to govern matters relating to the guidance, liaison and supervision of all attorneys and bar associations in order to maintain their dignity and improve and advance the work of attorneys. During the reporting period, the JFBA has actively participated in the ECOSOC subsidiary bodies, major UN conferences and relevant meetings of the UN bodies, in particular, in the areas of human rights, crime prevention and criminal justice. The JFBA has also contributed to the works of the UN through active consultations and collaboration with the officials of the UN Secretariat or Specialized Agencies and members of the UN Human Rights Treaty Monitoring Bodies.

2. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

The JFBA has participated in the following UN bodies, conferences and meetings by delegating the representatives, making written and/or oral statements, and producing the reports:

- Attended the 51st session (Geneva, August 1999) and the 54th session (Geneva, July-August 2002) of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. At its 54th session, made an oral statement on the item of administration of justice.

- Attended the 44th session (also as the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly, New York, February-March 2000), the 45th session (New York, March 2001) and the 46th session (New York, March 2002) of the Commission on the Status of Women.

- Attended the 5th session (Vienna, October 1999), the 6th session (Vienna, December 1999), the 7th session (Vienna, January 2000), the 9th session (Vienna, June 2000), the 10th session (Vienna, July 2000), and the 11th session (Vienna, October 2000) of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

- Attended the UN Workshop on National Plans of Action for Human Rights Education in the Asia-Pacific Region (Tokyo, January 2000) and issued a working paper for the workshop.

- Attended the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly entitled "Women: 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (New York, June 2000).

- Attended the 10th UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Vienna, April 2000) and made a written statement (A/CONF.187/NGO/JFBA/1 dated 10 April 2000) on the subjects of promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system and of the criminal victims

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and an oral statement on the subjects of the effective crime prevention, the civil proceedings for anti-racketeering activities in cooperation between the community, and the women in the criminal justice system.

- Attended the 10th session of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, May 2001).

- Attended the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, August - September 2001) and issued the report for the conference. The vice president headed the delegation of the JFBA.

- Attended the 56th meeting at the 26th session of the Committee on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Geneva, August 2001), where the second periodic report of Japan was examined. The vice president headed the delegation of the JFBA, submitted the detailed report to the Committee and briefed the Committee members.

- Attended the 459th meeting at the 58th session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, March 2001), where the first and second periodic report of Japan was examined. Submitted the detailed report to the Committee and briefed the Committee members.

3. Cooperation with UN bodies and specialized agencies

One of the most active parts of activities of the JFBA to support the UN is its close cooperation with the UN Human Rights Treaty Monitoring Bodies. In addition to the participation by the representatives of the JFBA in the meetings of the Treaty Monitoring Bodies and the submission of the JFBA reports and the briefing to provide the information from its own sources on the occasions of the examination of the periodic reports of Japan, the JFBA has invited the members of those Bodies to Japan and organized symposiums and consultations in Japan. The JFBA also invited the speakers from the local office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to the training seminar for the members of the JFBA and to the symposium on the refugee issues. The record of such activities is as the following:

- Invited Brian Burdekin, Special Adviser on National Institutions to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations, as a speaker for the symposium on the establishment of a national human rights institution and held a consultation (Tokyo, October 2002).

- Invited Christine Chanet, a member of the Human Rights Committee, as a speaker for the symposium on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and held a consultation (Tokyo, September 2002).

- Invited Eibe Riedel, vice chairperson of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as a speaker for a symposium on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights organized by the JFBA and its member bar associations and held consultations (Tokyo, July 2001).

- Invited Koki Odano, an officer of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Tokyo, as a speaker at the training seminar on international cooperation in the judicial field for the individual members of the JFBA (Tokyo, June 2000).

- Organized a symposium on the reform of the refugee determination system under joint sponsorship with the member bar associations by inviting Dr. Diego Rosero, Senior Legal Officer of the Tokyo Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (Tokyo, November 2002).

4. Other relevant activities

Consultation and cooperation with officials of the UN Secretariat

The JFBA, as part of efforts to enhance its support to and further collaboration with the UN bodies and to raise the understanding about the work of the UN bodies among the members of the JFBA, has engaged in the consultation with and/or organized the symposiums on human rights issues by inviting the officials of the UN Secretariat as following:

- Invited Bacre Ndiaye, Director of the New York Office of the UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights as a speaker for the JFBA International Seminar and held a briefing and a consultation on the work of the UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (Tokyo, March 2000).

- Held a consultation with Osamu Shiraishi, an official of the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, on the digital dissemination of the information on the UN human rights documents and activities through the homepage of the UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (Tokyo, July 2001).

- Held a briefing and a consultation with Nicholas Howen, Regional Representative for Asia-Pacific to UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on the relevant human rights issues in the Asia-Pacific region (Tokyo, October 2002).

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the UN, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies, etc.

The JFBA has helped through its publication to disseminate the information and to enhance awareness and understanding among its members and the general public on the work and activities of the UN, inter alia, in the area of human rights. Some of the topics introduced in the articles during the reporting period include the consultative status for NGOs with the UN Economic and Social Council, the individual complaint procedures under the UN human rights treaties, the training for the judges and lawyers on the human rights standard adopted at the UN.

The reports of the attendance of the representatives of the JFBA to the UN meetings and conference mentioned above were timely publicized. The reports of the seminars and the symposiums with the summary or the full transcript of the speeches made by the speakers from the UN Secretariat or the UN Human Rights Treaty Monitoring Bodies were also publicized in the JFBA periodic publications.

7. Korean Institute for Women and Politics*

(Special consultative status granted in 1999)

The Korean Institute for Women and Politics (KIWP) was established in 1989 as non-profit NGG with the aim of promoting the status of women through increased political participation and empowerment. KIWP seeks to mobilize political interests and concerns of Korean women; cultivate democratic political culture within Korean society, carry out researchers to promote women's political participation; provide

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education and training programs for prospective women political leaders, and enhance international cooperation among women's organizations around the world. KIWP is not only a leading women's organization within Korea, but also an international women's organization, as the East Asian Focal Point of the Center for Asia-Pacific Women in Politics (CAPWIP), which has vigorously conducted various activities, such as exchanging information and strategies with other women's organization within Korea, for the increase of women's political participation and holding international seminars. KIWP carried out many activities to implement the United Nations Resolutions to promote political status of women. It will continue to publicize the UN activities concerning the political empowerment of women and mobilize public opinion to implement the UN resolutions especially in Korea and in East Asian countries.

KIWP acquired a Special Consultative Status with the ECOSOC on 16 December 1998. Since then it has actively participated in the sessions of UN Commission on the Status of Women every year (43rd Session-47th Session). KIWP participated in Power and Decision Making, Institutional Mechanisms for Women, Women in Politics Caucus and Asia – Pacific Women's Caucus, made oral statements and participated in discussions on the implementation of the Platform for Action for the Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women.

KIWP cooperated with such UN bodies and specialized agencies as UNDP, UNIFEM, ESCAP, UNDP-Asia Pacific Gender Equality Network (UNDP AAGEN) and UNDP participatory Action Research to Advance Government Option and Networks (PARAGON) through its leadership role at the CAPWIP that has its headquarters in Manila, the Philippines.

Firstly, KIWP host the 2nd Congress of East-Asian Affairs Women in Politics, sponcered by UNDP and the Korean Presidential Commission on Women's Affairs (Seoul, Korea, 9-10 February 1999). This forum was a consequence of the UNDP's project to formulate a program to promote gender equality in East Asia (RAS/97/001 Promoting Gender Equality in Asia-Pacific Region). Experts on women in politics and women political leaders from Korea, China, Japan, and Mongolia, participated to discuss the specific plans of joint programs for political empowerment of women.

Secondly, the researchers of KIWP participated in Trainer's Training on Empowering Women for Transformative Leadership and Citizenship, held by CAPWIP and supported by UNDP (Manila Philippines, 23 October-1 November 2000).

Thirdly, the Executive Director and researcher of KIWP also attended CAPWIP Workshop on gender in Political Representation with the theme of "50-50 by 2005: Get the Balance Right!!) (Manila, Philippines, 21-22 March 2001). This workshop was sponsored by UNIFEM, ESCAP and UNDP-APGEN.

Fourthly, the Chairperson of KIWP and its members participated in CAPWIP Congress on Media and Transformative Leadership that was co-hosted by Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility and sponsored by UNDP, ESCAP, UNDP PARAGON and UNDP-APGEN (Manila, Philippines 8-10 November 2001). In this congress, the Chairperson of KIWP made a speech on "The Political Participation of Women in the Asia-Pacific Region" and the staffs of KIWP actively participated in the workshop of "The Role of the Media for the Development of Women Leadership" and group discussions.

And KIWP carried out the project to build the East-Asia Women in Politics (EAWIP) website as was decided by CAPWIP, sponsored by UNDP (RAS/97/001 Promoting Gender Equality in Asia-Pacific Region 11 November 1999-15 August 2000).

Other important activities of KIWP to promote understanding of the UN and its roles have been in the form of Seminars, Model Sessions of the UN commission on the Status of Women (MUNCSW), etc. Particularly, KIWP held a seminar on The Advancement of Women and the Role of United Nations marking the 50th anniversary of the UN (Seoul Korea, 10 May 1999. In this seminar, participants discussed the roles of the UN for women's development over the last 50 years. KIWP held two Model Sessions of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (Seoul, Korea). First 26-28 August 1999, Second 16-18 August 2000 where about 100 college students participated This Model UN Commission gave participants precious opportunities to comprehend international women's issues discussed in the UN to indirectly experience the situation of women in each member state of the UN, to practice the rules of proceedings in the real Commission and to appreciate the roles of the UN contributing to the improvement of women's status and gender equality. The grand prizewinner received scholarship to participate in the UN CSW held in the UN headquarters in New York City. KIWP attended a Roundtable for NGOs that acquired Consultative Status with UN ECOSOC, including Good Neighbors International, MINBYUN-Lawyers for a Democratic Society, Global Cooperation Society, Korea Women's Association United, Korea National Council of Women, Korean Federation for Environmental Movement, and PAX Romana (Seoul, Korea 16 July 2001). Participants agreed that they would have regular meetings, share information and keep cooperation.

KIWP has also conducted some training programs. It carried out Political Leadership Training for Young Women in Seoul three times (July 1999, November 1999 and September 2000). Another example of the KIWP training programs is the Training of Trainers (TOT) for Political Education (Gyeonggi, Korea 29-31 October 1999). This programme targeted the trainers who were responsible for political education in women in politics field, and aimed at sharing and developing a variety of educational methods and programs. KIWP also provided Training programs for Women Candidates for the June 13 Local Election with the theme of "2002 Local Autonomy through Women's Power" and carried out this training programme for women candidates eight times (2001-2002). As a result, 43 KIWP members were among the total 142 women elected.

KIWP has successfully organized international conferences on women in politics. For instance, KIWP held a group discussion on Women's Political Empowerment and Regional Network at the 1999 Seoul International Conference of NGO, inviting experts on women in politics from Korea, India, South Africa, Zambia, Australia and the Philippines (Seoul, Korea 13 October 1999). Moreover KIWP held a lot of symposia to extend women's participation in politics.

Symposia on Women and Politics (1999-2002)

: "Past, Present, and Future of Korean Women and Politics" (Seoul, Korea, 13 July 1999)

: "16th General Election, Choice of Women Voters" (Seoul, Korea, 16 February 2000)

: "4:13 General Election and Women" (Seoul, Korea, 28 April 2000)

: "Women as Critical Citizens in the 21st Century" (Seoul, Korea, 26 June 2000)

: "Transform What? Women in Politics" (Seoul, Korea, 27 April 2001)

: "2002 Local Election and Women" (Seoul, Korea, 15 May 2001)

: "Korean Women and Local Politics in the 21st Century" (Seoul, Korea, 4 July 2001)

: "2002 Choice, Women, Victory" (Seoul, Korea, 26 February 2002)

: "June 13 Local Election and Women" (Seoul, Korea, 2 July 2002)

: "2002 Presidential Election and Women" (Seoul, Korea, 9 September 2002)

The recent activities of KIWP were associated with the local and presidential elections held in June and December 2002. KIWP formed the **6.13 Local Elections Reporters** that reported and monitored the election campaigns of women candidates who ran for the Local Election throughout the campaign period (Seoul, Korea, April-July 2002). KIWP also organized Students' Participation Group for Monitoring 2002 Presidential Election Pledges (Seoul, Korea, September-November 2002). The group, which was made up of about 40 college students in Seoul, discussed and studied current issues and problems related to four topics (Women in Politics & Administration, Women's Labor & Education, Women's Welfare & Health, and Violence against Women), and consequently formulated campaign pledges which the presidential candidates would need to practice.

KIWP published **Who's Who of Women Politicians in Korea** which contains around 1,500 Potential Women Political Leaders (Seoul, Korea, December 2002). This project was sponsored by **Ministry of Gender Equality**. KIWP publishes a quarterly ***Newsletter (Women & Politics)*** in Korean and in English in order to enhance the understanding of women and politics.

8. CITYNET — Regional Network of Local Authorities*

(Special consultative status granted in 1995)

I. Introduction

This quadrennial reports covers the activities of CITYNET from January 1999 to December 2002: Objectives and Priority Areas in Section II; Major Achievements in Section III, Participation in the United Nations Meetings in Section IV; Joint Programme activities with the United Nations Agencies in Section V and Publications in Section VI.

II. Objectives and Priority Areas

CITYNET is the only network of its kind promoting cooperation among a whole range of stakeholders; these include Local Governments, Development Authorities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community-based

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organizations (CBOs), National Governmental Organizations, Associations of Local Authorities, and Research and Training Institutions. Starting with 26 members in 1987, CITYNET has grown to become an international organization of 104 members in 19 countries as at 4 December 2002; the full list is attached. Its goal is to create "People-Friendly Cities" that are socially just, ecologically sustainable, politically participatory, economically productive, culturally vibrant and globally connected. The priority areas and the modality of programme activities are those agreed upon following survey and research of members' priorities, i.e. Environment and Health, municipal finance; management of infrastructure, poverty alleviation, Urban governance.

III. Major Achievements

During the past four years CITYNET continued to co-operate and work closely with various UN organizations and agencies. Some major achievements in this period include:

Advocacy for local Government

In collaboration with UNCHS (presently UN-HABITAT), CITYNET provided input for the final draft of the World Charter, a follow-up action to the 1996 Habitat II Conference, by organizing the first regional meeting on the Charter in November 1999 in Katmandu, Nepal. The Katmandu declaration was adopted and submitted to UNCHS.

The Regional High-Level Programme Activities

UN institutions reorganizing the importance of CITYNET in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, invited CITYNET to co-organize the Regional High-Level Meeting in the Preparation for Istanbul + 5, from 19 to 23 October 2000 in Hangzhou, China, together with UNESCAP, UNCHS, UNDP TUGI, WHO, and ADB. Through active involvement of CITYNET, local governments and NGOs were well represented at this meeting.

CITYNET Bangkok Congress 2001

The City Net Bangkok Congress 2001 was held from 29 October to 2 November 2001 and attracted more then 250 mayors, urban stakeholders and more then 10 international organizations including ADB, Asia-Urbs of EC, UNAID, UNCHS, UNDP TUGI, UNICEF, World Bank, UNESCAP, who jointly addressed "the people-centered cities", which was the Congress' theme through various symposia and other activities.

City-to-City Cooperation

CITYNET was nominated for the UN-HABITAT Scroll of Honor by UNESCAP, the World Bank, San Fernando, and UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office and was awarded the esteemed Scroll of Honor for the year 2002 for its work in promoting city-to-city cooperation.

IV. Participation in the UN Meetings

CITYNET participated and was represented in the following activities of the UN:

1. IDNDR-ESCAP Regional Meeting for Asia: Risk Reduction and Society in the 21st Century, 23-26 February 1999, Bangkok, Thailand – The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) represented CITYNET at this meeting and submitted the "Bangkok Declaration"

2. UNESCAP Workshop on the establishment of the Network of Local Government Training and Research Institutes in Asia and the Pacific, 2-5 March 1999, Bangkok, Thailand

3. UNESCAP 55th Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 22-28 April 1999, Bangkok, Thailand – the Deputy Permanent Secretary of BMA represented CITYNET and made a presentation on CITYNET programmes

4. UNCHS 17th session of the Commission on Human Settlements 5-14 May 1999, Nairobi, Kenya

5. UNESCAP interregional workshop on social implications of the financial crisis and expert group meeting on the agenda for action on social development in the ESCAP region, 25-27 May 1999, Bangkok, Thailand

6. UNDP/TUGI Regional consultation on Good Urban Governance, 9-11 August 1999, Penang, Malaysia

7. UNESCAP Regional Hearing, 9-10 September 1999, Tokyo Japan

8. UNESCAP Committee on Poverty Alleviation, 15-17 September 1999, Bangkok, Thailand

9. UNESCAP 2nd Session of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Development, 13-15 October 1999, Bangkok, Thailand – The Secretary General made a presentation on the important role of CITYNET in addressing urban environment issues

10. UNESCAP Senior Officials' Meeting on Agenda for Action and Social Development in the ESCAP Region, 1-5 November 1999, Bangkok, Thailand – The BMA represented CITYNET and made a statement on the poverty alleviation programmes of CITYNET

11. UNESCAP Second Session of the Committee on Transport, Communication, Tourism, and Infrastructure Development, UNESCAP Second Session of Committee on Transport, Communications, Tourism, and Infrastructure Development, 24-26 November 1999 Bangkok, Thailand

12. UNESCAP Second Session of the Socio-Economic Measures to Alleviate Poverty in Rural and Urban Areas, 1-3 December 1999, Bangkok, Thailand – The BMA represented CITYNET and made a presentation on the poverty alleviation programmes of CITYNET from 1998 to 2001 and safety programmes in Bangkok

13. UNESCAP 5th Meeting of the RICAP (the Regional Inter-agency Committee for Asia and the Pacific) Subcommittee on Urbanization, 3 April 2000, Bangkok, Thailand – The Programme Manager made a presentation on CITYNET programme activities for 2000

14. UNESCAP the 56th Session, 1-7 June 2000 Bangkok, Thailand – The Deputy Director General of Policy and Planning Department of BMA represented

CITYNET and made a statement of the importance of UNESCAP's continued support for CITYNET particularly in relation to TCDC funds

15. UNU, GEIC (Global Environment Partnership Plaza), UNIC Environment Partnership Cities' Mayors Conference, 3 June 2000, Tokyo Japan

16. UNCHS Technical Advisory Committee for Best Practices, 5-8 June 2000, Shenyang, P. R. China

17. TUGI, UNDP/UNOPS South-Asia Regional Conference on Urbanization and good Urban Governance, 10-12 July 2000, Kathmandu, Nepal

18. UNEP Workshop on Environmental Management Systems for Local Authorities/Municipalities, 29 August 2000, Paris, France – The Programme Manager made a presentation on the key strengths of CITYNET in putting EMS in to practice

19. UNCHS/UNESCAP High Level Regional Meeting in preparation for Istanbul+5, 19-22 October 2000, Hangzhou, P.R. China

20. The Third UNEP IETC International Advisory Board Meeting, 29 November 2000, Osaka, Japan – The Executive Officer attended and offered CITYNET's future collaboration

21. The Third United Nations Conference on Least Development Countries: Meeting of Mayors on City-to-City Cooperation, 15 May 2001, Brussels, Belgium – The Program Manager prepared the presentation on CITYNET lessons learnt made by Mr. Henry Chabert, Former Deputy Mayor of Lyon

22. General Assembly for an Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Outcome of the UN Conference on Human Settlements (Istanbul+5) 6-8 June 2001, New York, U.S.A.

23. Preparatory Meeting to Bangkok to discuss about the Congress with UNESCAP, BMA and other related organizations, 23-27 June 2001, Bangkok, Thailand

24. World Summit on Sustainable Development, 26 August – 2 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa – The CITYNET delegate made a presentation on the plenary session of the Local Government Session and made statements on the side events

25. World Habitat Day, 7 October 2000, Brussels Belgium – the Secretary General received the UN-HABITAT Scroll of Honour on behalf of CITY NET members

V. Conduct of Joint Programmes Activities with the United Nations Agencies

The following joint programmes and activities were undertaken:

1. UNCRD 27th International Training Course for Urban Development Planning, 6 May 1999, Nagoya, Japan- The Programme Manager was a panelist at the meeting on the role of International financial institutions in promoting regional development planning

2. Workshop on Feeding Asian Cities and Japan's Role, 2 December 2000, Yokohama, Japan/CITYNET, FAO Japan Liaison Office

3. UNCRD 28th International Training Course in Regional Development, 11 May-19 June 2000, Nagoya, Japan

4. Regional Seminar on Transport and Communication Challenges for Urban Local Government in the 21st Century, 8-10 November 2000, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia/ESCAP and Kuala Lumpur

5. Localizing Environment of Action: Bringing Together Local Governments and Urban Stakeholders in the Asia Pacific Region, 2-21 February 2001, Tokyo, Japan/ CITYNET, Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC), UNU and Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)

6. Asia Pacific Summit of Women Mayors and Councilors, 19-22 June 2001, Phitsanulok, Thailand/ UNESCAP, UNCHS, ADB, TUGI, UNIFEM, CITYNET and LOGOTRI

7. Regional Consultation on Good Urban Governance and Response to HIV/AIDS, 27-29 August 2001, Kuala Lumpur Malaysia/ CITY NET, APCASO, UNDP TUGI and UNDP HIV

8. CITYNET Bangkok Congress 2001, 29 October- 2 November 2001, Bangkok, Thailand/ CITYNET, UNESCAP, BMA, Asia Urbs Programme, ADB, UNCHS, UNDP TUGI, World Bank, UNICEF and CODI/ACHR

9. Asia- Pacific Regional Forums on Sustainable Urbanization in Preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002, 14 June 2002, Shanghai, China/UNITAR, UN-HABITAT, WACLAC, UTO, CITYNET, Global Ecovillage-Network and Vivendi Environment

10. Regional Workshop on Urban Tourism and Poverty Reduction, 20-22 November 2000, Colombo/CITYNET and ESCAP

11. The Fourth Asian Mayors Forum and Regional Workshop on Good Urban Governance for Poverty Reduction and Social Development: Exchange of Tools, Techniques and Good Practices, 9-11 July 2002, Bangkok, Thailand/ADB, ADBI, AIT, CITYNET, ESCAP, Sustainable Cities Programme (Asia), UNDP TUGI, UN-HABITAT, UMP and UPF

12. Internet based Training Course on Integrating Environmental Considerations in Economic Decision Making 3-22 June 2002/CITYNET, ESCAP, LOGOTRI, AIT, and Cardiff University

13. Public/Private Sector Partnership (PPP's) for Urban Infrastructure and Service Delivery, 2-4 April 2002, Suwon, Korea/CITYNET, ESCAP and LOGOTRI

14. 19th EAROPH World Planning Congress: Innovative Technologies Towards Good Urban Governance, 7-10 October 2003 Kuala Lumpur / UNDP TUGI, EAROPH, Kuala Lumpur, CITYNET and UN-HABITAT

VI. Publications

Through funding from the United Nations Agencies, CITYNET produced two publications in 1999 and has worked on publication on and compilation of the Best Practices Municipal Financial Management in Asia. CITYNET continued publishing newsletter, City Voice and CITYNET Club in Japanese language. The list of reports and proceedings during the period 1999-2002 is as follows:

1. Annual Report of CITYNET for the years 1999, 2000, and 2001 (Annual Report for the year 2002 shall be adopted at the 18th Session by CITYNET's Executive Committee which will be held in October 2003)

2. "City Voice – 9 years Progress Coming Across Loud and Clear," CityVoice Volume 11, no.24 and Volume 11, no. 25

3. "Financial Management of Local Governments in Asia," December 1999

9. Rural Women Environmental Protection Association*

(Special consultative status granted in 1999)

INTRODUCTION:

Rural Women Environmental Protection Association (RWEPA) has as aims: to work for a sustainable environment sustainable development, and sustainable livelihoods. These aims are realized through educating the rural populace on prominent issues such as Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of indigenous peoples, Education of the girl child, women Emancipation, Environmental Protection and Conservation of Biological Diversity.

The membership of RWEPA has increased from National to international. RWEPA has Sub Groups in Nigeria and in the United States of America (Moghamo Elites Development Association (MEDA - USA) which has been very active for the past two years i.e. 2001 to present.

Funding sources are more from RWEPA Sub-Groups and the United Nations Agencies like OHCHR and ILO, UNCCD and UN Secretariat. In November 1999, RWEPA organized a 4 day National Workshop on sustainable farming methods in Efah village in Batibo Sub Division in North West Province of Cameroon. In 2000, RWEPA organized three sensitization and educating workshops in the Northern province of Cameroon, Center and North West Provinces in the January 2000 in the North, April 2000 in Center and September 2000 in the North West. These workshops were for the introduction and subsequent implementation of the Millennium Summit Declarations in the domains of health, education and fundamental rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples. The General coordinator of RWEPA attended a conference organized by IUCN Geneva in Mont Febe Yaounde in November 1999 to negotiate for the government of Cameroon to ratify the Ramsar convention on wetlands and map out international wetlands.

From January 29-February 2 2001 the General coordinator of RWEPA accompanied by Mudum Youth Group President and Foya Women's group secretary attended the 2nd preparatory meeting for the world summit for children in New York (UNICEF).

In July 24-28 2001 the Head of the Gender Unit of RWEPA attended the 40th commission for the advancement of women in New York.

In September 6-11 2001, the General coordinator of RWEPA attended an International Conference on Children's Environmental Health in Georgetown University Conference Center organized by Canadian Institute for Children's Health

* Report is being issued without formal editing.

and the World Bank. RWEPA presented a paper on "The impact of the environment on the learning abilities of Children; Cameroon context. In July 2001, the General Coordinator, Secretary General, and Treasurer organizes a nationwide tour to sensitize the children and youths on the goals of the world summit for children. In May 2001, the Head of the Legal Unit of RWEPA attended the 11th session of the ADHOC committee on the Elaboration of a convention against Transactional organized crime in Vienna, Austria by UN Center for International Crime Prevention.

From February 22-27 2002, The General Coordinator of RWEPA was sponsored to attend the African Sub-Regional Meeting on Cultural and Traditional Rights of people of African descendants in Gaborone, Botswana organized by the Indigenous Project Team of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva.

On June 7-13 2002, the General Coordinator of RWEPA was sponsored to attend the Children Environmental Health II an International Conference in Marriot Wadman Hotel in Washington DC. A postal presentation was made on the effects of the learning environment on children.

From the 8-21 March 2001, the General Coordinator RWEPA attended the UN Meeting on the Commission on the Status of Women in New York.

From the 8-11 September 2002, the General Coordinator of RWEPA attended and presented a workshop on the Environment and Crisis Resolution: Case of Cameroon during the 55th DPI NGO Annual Conference Organized by the Department of Public Information of UN Secretariat. From the 3rd –14th March 2003 the General Coordinator of RWEPA participated at the 47th session of the Commission of the Status of Women in New York. From May 12th - 23rd 2002, the Head of the HIV/AIDS unit of RWEPA attended the First Ever-Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York. In October 2002, the Head of Indigenous Issues Unit of RWEPA attended an International Central African Meeting on Cultural Diversity organized by the Indigenous/Tribal Project Team of the office of the Commissioner for Human Rights Geneva, in Mekas Cameroon organized and sponsored by ILO, and UNESCO. This project takes care of marginalized groups such as the pygmies and the Mbororos in the zone.

The general coordinator of RWEPA proofreads publication of WIPO and the Environment section of European Union.

The General Coordinator of RWEPA was sponsored by ILO to attend the preparatory steering committee meeting of 7th to 9th April for the Central African Sub-Regional Meeting of Indigenous Tribal peoples scheduled to take place in Yaounde from the 10th to the 14th of November 2003. The Coordinator of RWEPA was elected the Rapporteur of the meeting.

In November 2002, RWEPA was granted funds by Perez Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF) through UNDP and UNCCD secretariat in Bonn to carryout pilot projects in Cameroon on Alternative Energy Sources which constitutes the implementation phase of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Droughts in Cameroon.